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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK.

Important Suit—Colfax's Health—M. E. Camp Meeting—A Whale—Yachting—Erie Insurance Convention—The Methodist Muddle—An Old Politician Dead.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1871.

IMPORTANT SUIT.

In the suit instituted in the United States Court against Charles Robert Ostensa, the Russian Consul for libelling the bonds of the Credit Poncier of Poland, Mr. Sheldon demanded $380,000 damages.

MR. COLFAX'S HEALTH.

A dispatch from Washington at a late hour last evening states that Mr. Schuyler Colfax was so much better yesterday that he was able to leave his bed for several hours at a time and to see some visitors. There is no longer any cause for anxiety in regard to his recovery, and he is now hoping to be able to start for his home in Indiana by Wednesday of this week.

THE METHODIST MUDDLE.

The Methodist Book Concern Committee has postponed to June 15th the investigation of the charges against Dr. Lanahan, and will probably soon ask the Bishops James Simpson and Ames were invited to meet with the Committee during the investigation, but Carleton's affidavit, which was read this afternoon, to enable him to get access to the Book Concern, reviews at length Lanahan's course as assistant agent of the concern, and the various troubles and difficulties in which they have been involved from 1869, and alleges that the object of the present proceedings is to interfere with the full examination of the books lately begun by direction of Dr. Carleton.

FIRE INSURANCE CONVENTION.

In the National Convention of State Insurance offices to-day, Mr. Crowell, resident manager of the Imperial Insurance Company of London, addressed the Convention. He said that the foreign companies were willing to deposit the deposits required of them, but decided that their funds should be kept intact in the States where they have their principal offices, and that only weak companies would object to a rigid supervision by the State officers of the Insurance Commission.

YACHTING.

When Ashbury, the English yachtsman, was in this country he claimed that his vessel was not required to race the whole American yacht fleet in order to recover the Queen's Cup won by the America. The New York Yacht Club has conceded this claim, and the Livonia, Mr. Ashbury's new yacht, will therefore contend for this prize with a single vessel only.

A WHALE.

At a fire at Island Inlet yesterday noon there was great excitement in consequence of the sudden appearance of a large fin back whale about thirty feet in length. The fishermen were unprepared for harpooning, or the whale would doubtless have been captured. A whale crew will go to the place to-day.

DEAD.

Rodney Church, formerly a prominent lawyer and Democratic politician, of Brooklyn, died on Saturday. He headed the party which, in 1838, elected the Mayor of this city during a political meeting by friction matches and candles, whence arose the name of "Locofoco" Democrats.

M. E CAMP MEETING.

The seventh national camp meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church will, as last year, be held at Round Lake, Saratoga county, New York, and the exercises will commence Tuesday, July 4th, and close Friday, July 17th, 1871.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Westphalia, from Hamburg, has arrived.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Milligan Case.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 29.—This morning the argument in the Milligan case was continued by General Harrison for the defence, who occupied all the forenoon session. In the afternoon Mr. Hendricks closed the argument in a speech of three hours length. Judge Drummond then charged the jury as follows: "Lamdin Milligan vs. Alvin P. Hovey, et al., United States Circuit Court, May term, 1871. This is an action of trespass, brought by plaintiff against defendant for alleged wrongful arrest and imprisonment on the 5th of October, 1864, during the rebellion the plaintiff was a citizen of Indiana, not engaged in military or naval service of the United States. General Hovey, one of the defendants, was military commander of the District of Indiana, duly appointed by the President. As such commander he ordered the arrest of the plaintiff. He was accordingly arrested at his house there and brought to Indianapolis and confined in prison. He was shortly afterwards tried before a military commission on certain charges brought against him for conspiring against the government, affording aid and comfort to the enemy, inciting insurrection, disloyal practices and violation of the usages of war, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. His imprisonment was continued under this sentence at Indianapolis until the second day of June, 1865, when a commutation having been made in the sentence by the President, Gen. Hovey ordered the plaintiff to be removed to the Penitentiary of this city at Columbus, in compliance with instructions from the War Department, where he remained till the 9th of April, 1866, when he was liberated. In the meantime the plaintiff had made application to this Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, when the case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where his trial was declared to be without the authority of the law. It is for the acts thus done by Gen. Hovey as military commander, by other defendants as members of the Military Commission, and by others having the power, or in his arrest, trial and imprisonment, that the action is brought; although the plaintiff does not claim, as a wrongful arrest and imprisonment, without stating the reasons which influenced them. The defendants rely upon several defences. They declare:

First—That they are not guilty of the acts complained of.

Second—That the arrest and imprisonment of defendant grew out of the plaintiff's participation in the offences charged against him before the Military Commission, that he was guilty thereof, and that defendants were acting as officers in the service of the United States, under the authority of the President, without malice and with no more force than was necessary.

Fourth—That for all acts done prior to the 13th of March 1866, the limitation of two years prescribed by the seventeenth section of the habeas corpus act of Congress of March 3d 1863, applies, the suit having been brought on the 15th of March 1868, and the defendants say as to the imprisonment after March 13th 1866, they are not guilty. It is upon these issues that the evidence has been produced and upon which you are to find a verdict. The agency of most of the defendants with the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiff is not seriously controverted.

We now proceed to consider the defence. However it may have been before the arrest and trial, there is no doubt that the acts of General Hovey and his brother officers in the seizure, trial and sentence of plaintiff were ratified and approved by the Executive Department of the United States. The legislative Department of the United States has also been to the same effect, as well as that of the State of Indiana. Fact, as to the question whether there is evidence would justify conviction before a civil court need not be stated. It is clear the defendants were performing their military duty, and that the conduct of defendants were approved by the highest officers of the nation. All these circumstances should be carefully considered, so that you should believe the acts of the defendants were done without sufficient excuse as the court views the law and evidence, the plaintiff can recover damages for the imprisonment.

The jury then retired at about six o'clock, with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict, if they did not agree before seven o'clock, at which time court adjourned.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—River nine feet three inches. Arrived—Annie Lowrie, Kanawha river; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Wauanita, St. Louis; Exchange, Pittsburgh, Weather hot; slight showers to-night with a prospect of more rain.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Arrived—Belle Lacrosse St. Louis; John Ayle, Quincy; Julia, Vicksburg; Peoria, Upper Mississippi; H. Brown, Cairo; Grand Tower, Memphis; Rover, Cairo. Departed—Illinois, Peoria; Lake Superior, St. Paul; Harry Johnson, Keokuk City of Chester, Memphis; Mollie McPike, Galena; Hawkeye No. 2, Wheeling; Petril, Memphis; Mary Davage and barges, Pittsburgh; Rover, Cairo. River falling slowly. Weather cloudy and cool.

CAIRO, May 29.—Sallie, Arkansas river to St Louis, at 9; M. Jacobs No. 2, St. Louis, to Tennessee river, at 9; Baltic, Cairo to White river, at 4 A. M.; Chas. B. Church, New Orleans to Cincinnati, at 4; Thos. Dale, Memphis packet, at 5; J. Sharp McDonald, Cairo to New Orleans, at 9; Dexter, New Orleans to St. Louis, at 12; Emperor, St. Louis to Cincinnati, at 3 P. M.; Nashville, Memphis to Cincinnati, at 6; Indiana, New Orleans to Louisville, at 5; James Howard, St. Louis to New Orleans via Ohio River; two inches. Weather cloudy. Mercury 75 degrees.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—Arrived—Hornet, 2; Lioness, 2; Ajax, Bigelow and barges, Pittsburgh. Departed—Commonwealth, St. Louis; Nick Longworth, Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.—River slow by falling, with 2 feet 6 inches in chute and 4 feet 6 inches in canal. Cloudy and warm; fine rain this afternoon. Freights offering more freely. Arrived and Departed—Kate Robinson, St. Louis to Cincinnati; J. H. Groesbeck, grounded in head of canal, will probably get through to-night; Susie Silver and P. W. Strader, advertised to leave to-morrow; Little Condor, Cairo to Monterey. Passed up—May Wilson, Cairo to Pomeroy, is at foot of canal.

EVANSVILLE, May 29.—Weather cloudy warm and wet, with light rain during the morning and afternoon. River fallen six inches. Port list—down: Anna, midnight; Paytona, for Bermuda, 3 P. M.; Mary Ament, 4; Belle Vernon and Quickstep, 5:30. Up: Arkansas Belle, 4 A. M.; Favette, 9; Larascon, 10; Florence Lee, 11; Blowing Green, 5. Two or three tow boats passed up.

NASHVILLE, May 29.—River stationary, with three feet on Harpeth shoals. Unsettled weather with heavy rains last night and to-day. Arrived: Mollie Ragoon from Evansville; Tycoon from Cairo. Departed: Mollie Rogan from Evansville.

MEMPHIS, May 29.—Weather unsettled. Mercury 80 degrees. River falling steadily. Arrived—Legal, Vicksburg; White River, Colorado from St. Louis. Departed—Bismarck and Belle of Memphis for St. Louis; Leonidas, Belfast and Mollie Mitchell for Cincinnati; Mary Boyd, Columbia, Arkansas and Olive Branch for New Orleans.

KANSAS.

Greeley for President.

LEAVENWORTH, May 29.—Yesterday's *Times* publishes the following correspondence:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, April 29, 1871.

Hon. Horace Greeley—Dear Sir:—Your many friends in Kansas desire to have your views in relation to your name being brought before the next National Republican Convention in 1872, for nomination for President. Without any disrespect to General Grant, we believe that no living American statesman has the claims of yourself for President.

Very respectfully your friend,
WILLIAM LARAMORE.

N. Y. TRIBUNE OFFICE, NEW YORK, May 4. *My Dear Sir:* I have yours of the 29th ultimo asking pointed questions. With regard to our political future I must respond in great haste. I trust your benefactor is not an aspirant for any office or political position whatever, but I fully propose also, never to decline any duty or responsibility which my political friends shall see fit to devolve upon me, and of which I shall be able to fulfill the obligations without neglecting older and more imperative duties. I have not yet formed a decided opinion upon the man who ought to be our next Republican candidate for President, but it seems to me advisable that he should be a steadfast, consistent believer in the good old Whig doctrines.

Yours, etc.,
HORACE GREELEY.

The *Times* remarks editorially: Mr. Greeley has many warm friends in Kansas. In the southeastern portion of the State Greeley clubs are already organizing. The latter itself was evidently written for publication, and places Mr. Greeley squarely before the people, as a candidate for the Presidency.

PITTSTON.

The Mine Tragedy.

PITTSTON, May 29.—Every man who was taken out of the pit alive yesterday is in imminent danger. Most of them can live but a few hours and a few of them are dead this morning. It is impossible at this moment to obtain the names of those that have died today. The physicians in attendance now emphatically assert that no more can be brought to be rescued can recover from the injuries sustained. There was a great difference between the arrangements of the Pittston shaft turned on Saturday and that at Avondale.

In the Avondale shaft there was a furnace, but there was none at Pittston, and the air was forced down by means of a large fan. The explosion occurred at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon. This fire was entirely extinguished down to the bottom. It is now comparatively healthful. Men in charge of the rescue had thought of this construction of the work, and had procured a new fan and set it in operation immediately, enough air could have been forced down to maintain life in all the men who were behind the barricade, but no fan was brought till two weeks later. Most of the men perished for want of air.

MEMPHIS

Shooting Affray.

MEMPHIS, May 29.—A shooting affray occurred at Hopefield, Arkansas, opposite here yesterday. Thomas Collier, proprietor of a hotel, and a party of friends were shooting at a target in the yard, when George, a colored magistrate, and his deputy came up, and, Collier says, ordered them in a very insulting manner to stop shooting, which they did, and retired to the hotel. Words ensued between Collier and a constable. The latter drew a pistol and fired at Collier. One of the party fired at the constable, and he and Wright left, but soon returned with a large party of negroes, all armed. After calling on Collier to come out, they fired a volley into the house, wounding Collier slightly in the thigh. Collier's party then returned the fire, killing John Raynor. The others fled. Last night many of the citizens of Hopefield came over, fearing an attack, and after the arrest of the principals Sheriff Phillips and a posse of constables arrived, and it is said is arresting a number charged with participating in the affair.

CANADA.

The Treaty of Washington.

MONTREAL, May 29.—The *Witness* says our Canadian Executive is going to exercise the same privilege as the Queen herself of ratifying the treaty without asking consent of Parliament. This will, we presume, be final, as far as regards the fisheries, but the regulation may be brought upon the canals. All this is best for two reasons; first, as a solution of international difficulties is better than an arbitration by war; second, the Dominion of Canada will, we hope, gain by all she conceives to in this treaty, as well as by all she acquires through it. There are certainly various points in which we might justly have claimed more, but upon the whole the treaty is we think, a happy solution of the complication and difficulties.

FIRES.

At Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Last evening a fire broke out in a building containing five thousand bushels of grain, which was entirely destroyed. The building cost fifteen thousand dollars, and was insured for five thousand. The stock was valued at ten thousand dollars, fully insured.

At Hartford.

HARTFORD, May 29.—A fire broke out in a lumber yard adjoining the depot at Bridgeport, yesterday, and destroyed forty thousand dollars worth of lumber and several adjoining buildings, including a grocery and confectionary store. The fire raged all day. No further particulars can be ascertained.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

EUROPE.

Captured Paris.

A GENERAL SHOT.

Surrendered in a Body.

A TRIUMPHAL MARCH.

The Versailles Losses.

TEN NUNS MURDERED.

Ten Thousand Prisoners Taken.

EXRADITING THE TRAITORS.

FRANCE.

SHOT BY HIS GUARDS.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A Versailles correspondent telegraphs that M. Delaclure, Delegate Minister of War under the defunct Commune, was shot by his guards and instantly killed, on Saturday night, in attempting to escape.

TRYING THE COMMUNISTS.

The trial of the Communist leaders taken alive, will commence during the present week. Their conviction is inevitable. It is generally believed that every one will suffer death.

INSURGENT POSITION CAPTURED.

After a desperate and bloody conflict the Government forces succeeded in capturing the Insurgents positions at Belleville and Pere La Chaise late Saturday night. The firing then ceased. Yesterday morning the National troops advanced on the one position yet held by the forces of the Commune.

SURRENDERED IN A BODY.

The insurgents hoisted a white flag and surrendered in a body. They were immediately disarmed and the great rebellion in Paris of 1871, ended.

TRIUMPHAL MARCH.

The Thirty-eighth regiment of the line belonging to M'Mahon's army, returned to Versailles in triumph, the men having flowers and branches in the muzzles of their rifles, and bearing also magnificent banners of red silk, captured from the Communists.

THE VICTORS.

General Vinoy, the military Governor of Paris by M. Thiers, proposed, as a temporary measure, to divide the Capital into twenty military districts, each of which should be garrisoned. This arrangement will be maintained until order is restored and the passions aroused by the insurrection be pacified.

VERSAILLES LOSSES.

Owing to the admirable plan adopted by M'Mahon for storming the barricades held by the insurgents, the Versailles troops did not suffer heavily during the seven days' fighting in the streets of Paris. The loss to the army is altogether only 2,365. While this is believed to the most reliable estimates the losses of the insurgents are over fifteen times as great.

THE DEAD NEGROES.

It is stated upon good authority that among the unfortunate persons held as hostages in the prison of La Roquet, who were murdered, were ten negroes.

ATTEMPT AT ESCAPE.

On Saturday the insurgent prisoners at Sartory made a desperate effort to escape. They set fire to the straw in their room to give cover, and in the confusion which followed the breaking out of the flames, sixty-five effected their escape. Of this number twenty-four have been recaptured.

EXTRADITION.

The French Government will ask the extradition of all Communist chiefs who have already taken or who may take refuge in England, as under French law they are regarded as criminals who come within the terms of the extradition treaty.

THE CONFLAGRATION.

A dispatch from Paris last night says that flames from the Tuileries, were still spreading. Parts of the Hotel Dieu has been extinguished.

NOT YET DISCOVERED.

Pashal and Grousset, two of the principal leaders of the insurrection, have not been yet discovered. It is believed they are alive and hiding.

AGAIN MAKING THEIR APPEARANCE.

Since eight o'clock last night, when the entire city may be said to have been in the hands of the Versailles troops, numerous rebels have been again making their appearance on the streets.

THE COMMUNE.

This morning the firing ceased, and the Communist great rebellion gave its last gasp. A remnant of the insurgents laid down their arms, and the tragedy was over.

TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

Ten thousand prisoners are now passing through the Rue La Fayette. Most of them are bareheaded, and their uniforms are indescribable. Among them are two thousand regulars who went over to the insurgents on the outbreak of the rebellion. The prisoners are quiet, and do not utter any words of reproach.

NO QUARTER.

PARIS, May 29.—The fighting at Belleville Menil, Montreout and Pere la chais was desperate. No quarter was given to men, women or children. The military has been established in the city.

EXECUTIONS.

Executions are progressing in the Champs De Mars, Park De Montsioux and Hotel de Ville. From fifty to one hundred insurgents are shot at a time.

NO ONE ALLOWED TO LEAVE.

No one is allowed to leave Paris without a pass signed by MacMahon.

SEALED.

The troops, fearing incendiary fires have caused all the cellars, grain and other openings to be hermetically sealed.

SHOT.

Among the hostages shot by the insurgents were the Abbe Deguerry, the Jesuit Father Olivani Caubert, Bangy, Abbe Allard, Bunker, Jecker, and twenty-five gen d'armes.

CRUSHED.

The last band of insurgents was crushed yesterday at Cruiteaux of Pere La Chaise.

PRISONERS.

Three thousand prisoners arrived here yesterday.

DISARMAMENT.

The disarmament of the National Guards is proceeding.

ARRESTED.

Multitudes of people have been arrested.

ENTHUSIASTIC.

The population of Paris are enthusiastic over their deliverance.

NO MERCY.

Nearly every member of the Commune was shot or executed immediately after their capture.

OPENED.

The Western and Orleans Railway lines were opened to-day to the goods traffic.

PROVISIONS.

Provisions are scarce and the markets are quite empty.

MINISTERS TO BE REPLACED.

LONDON, May 29.—The *Times'* special of this morning says that Favre and Simon are likely to be replaced as Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction.

A REQUEST REFUSED.

The Bavarian General commanding at Champagny has asked for passports for the insurgent officers and men captured by his troops at Vincennes, but the request was refused by Vinoy.

GOVERNOR OF PARIS.

As an answer to the text of the Peace Convention, Vinoy has been appointed Governor of Paris.

SWITZERLAND.

EXTRADITING COMMUNISTS.

BERNE, May 29.—The Swiss Federal Council, after considering the dispatches of Favre, French Minister of Foreign Affairs with regulation to the extradition of Communist refugees, decided that an investigation must be had in each case, and only those refugees are to be delivered over to the French authorities who are proved guilty of an ordinary crime.

BELGIUM.

LETTERS SEIZED.

BRUSSELS, May 29.—The *Echo of Parliament* reports that the Germans have seized letters from leading members of the Paris Commune disclosing the conspiracy against the government of Belgium. A plot had been formed for insurgents escaping from Paris to proceed to Brussels, where the radical movement was to be continued, insurrection was to be incited, buildings to be set on fire and horrors to be repeated.

AUSTRIA.

NATURALIZATION.

VIENNA, May 29.—The naturalization treaty between the Austrian empire and the United States of America which was signed by Baron Von Beust and Minister Jay last September has been ratified by the Reichsrath and will be submitted to the Hungarian diet on the 25th of June. Twelve months are allowed by the treaty for the exchange of ratifications.

ENGLAND.

CABOUL DISPATCHES.

LONDON, May 29.—Dispatches from Caboul, dated 23d say George Fermmooz reported that Laabood has captured Herat, and that Futtes Mahommed Khan was killed and his son wounded.

THE CAPITAL.

A Pension Granted—The Southern Claims—New York Central Case—The Weather.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1871.

A PENSION GRANTED.

St. John B. Skinner, of this city, who served as a volunteer at the siege of Plattsburg, New York, in the war of 1812, and who was personally named in the resolution of Congress of May 20, 1826, has just been granted a pension in accordance with the act of Congress of February last. It is the first issued. Mr. Skinner was First Assistant Postmaster General under Mr. Randall.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis—The light rain reported on Sunday evening in California, ceased during the night, and to-day appears at the Rocky Mountain stations, from Colorado to Lake Superior. The temperature appears to have slightly increased with falling barometer. The temperature has risen in New York and the Eastern States, with a decided fall in the barometer, and the pressure has generally diminished slightly in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. Light and fresh winds have generally prevailed from south and southeast. Rain has been reported from Tennessee, and threatening weather still continues there, as well as in Georgia and Florida.

Probabilities.—It is probable that fresh southeast and northeast winds will be experienced on Lake Superior, and threatening weather with light rain south and east of Tennessee. No important change is indicated from Illinois eastward to the Atlantic.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Southern Claims Commissioners, in session in Washington, have published a list of those to whom they had done so much for, who remained loyal adherents to the cause and Government of the United States during the war, and who have received gold pay instead of military support to the Confederate Government. The list embraces one thousand names, the greater number of which belong in Virginia and Georgia.

THE N. Y. CENTRAL CASE.

Commissioner Pleasanton has decided that the N. Y. Central Railroad Company must pay the 5 per cent. tax assessed upon their scrip dividend, and directs Collector Bailey, Fourth New York District, to proceed at once to collect one million one hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred dollars, the original amount assessed without penalty.

MISSOURI.

Railroad Bridge Completed.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—A large party of citizens, embracing all classes of business and professional men and prominent representatives of various enterprises, especially railroads, went to St. Charles this morning to celebrate the completion and opening of the railroad bridge which crosses the Missouri river at that point, and which will be immediately used by the North Missouri railroad.

POLITICAL.

MORROW B. LOWRY says he is going back to the Senate.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY is said to favor Hon. George V. Lawrence for the Governorship.

THE Democratic Convention of Washington county is to be held on June 12th.

GEN. SPEED S. FRY, the Republican nominee for State Treasurer of Kentucky, was a gallant officer of the Union army, and distinguished himself at the battle of Mill Spring, by pistoling General Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, who commanded the Confederate forces at that engagement. The death of Zollicoffer was considered a great loss to the confederacy, and his opinion being entertained of his military abilities.

THE Newbern (N. C.) *Journal of Commerce* of Friday contains the following: "A paragraph from Raleigh we have before us, that Dr. Josiah Turner, editor of the *Sentinel*, had been to South Carolina, and that that State had sent a challenge to Governor Caldwell, in consequence of a card published in the *Telegram* last month. The challenge is accepted, as we are informed, by Governor Vance, H. C. Jones and Benj. Guin, Esqs. The hostile message was received in Raleigh on Wednesday last."

GOV. TOD R. CALDWELL, of North Carolina, has published a card apologizing to the editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel* for a recent letter upon the dignity of his position and the courtesy due a political opponent as to publicly brand him as a liar.

THE Louisville *Ledger* (Confederate organ) condemns Vallandigham's new departure in set terms. It considers the scheme a measure is overweening vanity, and that the fact that the people decided him unfit for a leader has made him sore and almost desperate. To get in the war, it says, he sought martyrdom for the sake of notoriety, and thus lost to the Democracy the Northwest; and now, with his long, wordy and windy resolutions, which when analyzed, contain very little that is new, he has put a torpedo under the feet of the Democracy, unobstructed, to take its position on the Kentucky platform.

THE SUNNY SOUTH.

THE Wilmsboro' *News* says: We understand that a party of disguised men whipped several negroes, near Mulberry, in this county, on last Saturday night, the cause of which we have not learned.

THE Columbia (Mo.) *Herald* reports the continued murderous inclination of a convict, who committed in Boone county the murder for which he became a tenant of the State penitentiary. He has just stabbed the second fellow-convict.

THE young ladies of an Oswego county town have formed a club, and declared that they will not accept the company of any young man who uses tobacco in any form, unless he will quit the habit. The resolutions are the space of sixty days from date.

A YOUNG mulatto named Ashley F. Carroll, a former member of the Legislature, from St. C. V. Infantry, was found dead, with marks of violence upon his person, near the sixty-mile-post, on the South Carolina Railroad, beyond Edisto, a short time since. Robbery was probably the incentive. No trace of the murderers has been discovered.

AT MARYVILLE, Tenn., last Monday, Capt. J. P. Edmondson was in the act of lifting a little daughter of Dr. John Blankinship on a horse, when the animal became frightened and restive, and in attempting to save her the Captain was thrown to the ground and the bridle jerked from his hand. The horse ran away with the little girl hanging by her clothing on the bars of the bridle, during which she fell under the horse's feet, which struck her on the head, fracturing the skull.

ETNA.

ETNA, May 24, 1871.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Perhaps a letter from this vicinity might be perused with interest by some of your many readers, as your paper has quite an extensive circulation in this flourishing little town. The enterprise of Etna has not been so great heretofore as it might have been. But since it has become a borough the people seem to have a fresh interest, and a considerable number of new buildings are to be erected. The furnace now in course of erection on the west side of the West Penn Railroad will also increase the population to a great extent. Dr. Josiah Turner, editor of the *Sentinel*, had been to South Carolina, and that State had sent a challenge to Governor Caldwell, in consequence of a card published in the *Telegram* last month. The challenge is accepted, as we are informed, by Governor Vance, H. C. Jones and Benj. Guin, Esqs. The hostile message was received in Raleigh on Wednesday last."

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SHARPSBURG.

Improvements, Military, &c.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: Improvements are still the order of the day in our town.

A new plaining mill has just been completed, and Mr. John J. Saint is now completing a splendid new brick residence on Front street, and Mr. Russell Bryan is also erecting a fine house on Main street.

Military matters have been very brisk, and notwithstanding a number of articles have been recently published in a certan paper of a disparaging character, yet we believe that the "Shady Guards," under the able command of Captain Murphy and Lieutenants Illany and Englant, are in a prosperous condition, as they propose to demonstrate on "Decoration Day" by a public parade.

It is expected that the building of the new Methodist church here will commence next week. More anon. X.

Board of Licensers.

The Board of Licensers met at the usual hour this morning.

The only application granted was that of Herman Bunk, East Birmingham. The following having been called at various times, and not appearing, were

ORDERED TO BE DISMISSED.

J. H. Dittler, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh; John Miller, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh; K. F. Lange, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Joseph F. Neely, First ward, Allegheny; Jacob Kunz, Fourth ward, Allegheny; Jacob Siegmond, Third ward, Allegheny; Louis Stegle, First ward, Allegheny; D. Davis, Jr., & Co., Ninth ward, Allegheny; T. S. Hodgson & Co., McKeesport; Sill & Riggs, McKeesport; Schneider & Davis, South Pittsburgh; W. R. Lewis, West Elizabeth; James Lord, Elizabeth township; R. Linnert, Lower St. Clair.

The Board then adjourned until Wednesday morning.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD (O. S.)

Fifth Day's (Monday's) Proceedings.

Synod met yesterday morning, at same place—R. P. Church on Eighth street—at nine o'clock. The constituting prayer by the Moderator.

The morning hour was spent in calling the roll, reading and correcting the minutes &c.

Rev. J. W. Shaw announced his dissent against the action of the Synod on last Thursday in refusing to amend the Bond as was moved by him. His reasons will will be given in due time.

Rev. P. T. Stevenson offered the following resolutions as the sense of the Synod:

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That for the signal tokens of the Divine presence and favor vouchsafed to us since we assembled here, we record our unfeigned thankfulness to God.

2. That we will labor faithfully and hopefully during this year, for a genuine, thorough and abiding revival of religion.

3. That it is the duty of the Church to signalize this year by special thank-offerings, and by an increase of systematic liberality.

4. That a Committee be appointed to prepare and issue a pastoral letter urging these and kindred objects of duty on all our congregations.

The resolutions were laid on the table for the present, to be discussed and disposed of at a future session of this meeting.

MEMORIAL VOLUME.

Rev. Dr. Sloane moved a committee to prepare and publish a memorial volume of this meeting of Synod, including the sermons preached. The editors of the *Reformed Presbyterian and Covenanter* and of the *Christian Statesman* are the committee.

A VOTE OF THANKS

was tendered to Dr. William Hamilton, of Rose street, who had done so much for Synod in procuring parchment, &c., for the Covenant, Bond and signatures, and who had presented to the Synod the magnificent gold pen used in signing the Covenant. This pen and the parchment copy of the signed Bond were deposited, for safe keeping, in the vault, with Synod's stated clerk, Rev. R. Z. Wilson.

DONATION.

A member of Synod laid on Synod's table one hundred dollars, a donation from some unknown friend, to be used in educating some young lady—a Covenanter—to be employed as a teacher in the Syrian mission.

Various papers were now read and referred to their appropriate committees. They will be taken up and disposed of hereafter.

DONATIONS AGAIN.

Rev. J. C. Boyd laid on Synod table two donations from G. B.—an unknown donor—viz.: $40 for the Syrian mission, and $25.50 to be disposed of as Synod may see fit.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

Rev. Dr. Sloan stated that Rev. Geo. R. Hays, D. D., President of Washington and Jefferson College, is in the city, and desires to present the claims of the College before this Synod. The mover added that President Hays is a personal friend of many members of this Synod, as well as a warm and active friend of National Reform, and that the College is the Alma Mater of many of the mighty dead—some members of this synod—such as the late J. R. Wilson, D. D., James Melancthon Young Datz allowed it to become slightly upended, and it slipped down to the ground, the end of his arm from the elbow to the wrist. The wound was very painful and of a serious character. It was dressed by Dr. McCord and the youth is doing well.

About one hour later an accident of a similar character occurred. Mr. Charles Smith was engaged in carrying rolls when one of them slipped through his arms and the left hand, turning back, cut the lower part. The wound, however, was not as severe as that which young Datz received. This wound was also dressed by Dr. McCord.

THE gas in the coal bank of Dr. Whiteleather, a short distance from Osnaburg, became ignited a few days ago, rendering it impossible for the men to work, and one Saturday, Dr. Hamilton was directed to have it lithographed, and to purchase the stone. A committee was appointed to frame the funds here and now; J. Neely, chairman.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Various letters and memorials, &c., were referred to their appropriate committees.

TOBACCO.

Paper No. 18 was a letter from John Russell, asking action against the use of tobacco. The paper was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Rev. J. L. McCartney, Rev. D. McAllister and Elder D. Wallace.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

In accordance with the recommendation of the committee on the subject for the purpose, Rev. Dr. Sproull, chairman, Synod resolved to spend one-half hour every morning in devotional exercises.

REPORTS.

The report of the Board of Superintendence of the Theological Seminary, was read by the Chairman and referred to the Committee on the Seminary.

The order of the day being called for, the Clerk read the Reports of Presbyteries, all of which were referred to the Committee on Presbyterial Reports.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

In accordance with the action of the foregoing, Rev. Geo. P. Hays addressed the Synod in behalf of Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pa.

He said he came only to ask the Synod to continue their patronage. He was not a beggar; though he had acquired some notoriety as a beggar; and said some had already proposed that he secretly should go and preached from the text: "And the beggar died." But he asked no money. The finances of the college were in a most healthful financial compassion. Money is not need. The institution is already endowed at one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Two hundred thousand dollars more are subscribed. Dr. McElroyne gives twenty thousand to endow a professorship of Christian evidences, and is probably over two hundred thousand. They are now able to support, and they have six professors. Dr. McElroyne, who is also a professor of Agriculture, &c., and will have a new professor of English Literature. Thus we will have next year, eight members of the Faculty.

It is the intention of the Board to have in the college only one but thoroughly educated men, and they have always relieved any who were found to be ought else.

The philosophy that underlies the educational interests will mould the people. Educated men may not all be ministers, though one-half of the graduates usually become ministers. Others became physicians, and lawyers, and editors; and these saturate public sentiment with their principles. Hence we need sanctified physicians and lawyers, who will remember that men have souls, that legislators are responsible to God, and that the Bible is the only law in civil things.

The speaker continued to say that he asked only the prayers of the members of the Synod, look into the action of the institution and give it a share of their patronage. They plant their colleges on moral soil. They were founded for the purpose of raising the standard of literature. Hence there is a pressure upon the institution. Let Synod not fail. Why not fill up the classes? If we cannot lower the standard. We could have had more students if we had advanced only their moral position. We prefer to keep abreast of the times in which we live.

As to the character of the institution and students, he said they were gathering those in from those who have to work their way, to teach, to toil, to labor. These are easily governed—they know what toil is.

Here the President stated in some minutia the plans and action of the Board, designed for the comfort of the students, the boarding hall, and closed by asking what is this work of education? It is training men to see God's wisdom, power and love in the universe. The institution has the appliances, and asks only patronage, if worthy, and prayer that the Lord may be for them as they are for God and good of men. (Applause.)

At the close of this address, which was given in the President's usual happy style, Prof. J. R. W. Sloane moved the following resolution:

That Synod has heard the address of President Hays with much interest, rejoices in the prosperity and usefulness so manifest in the institution, and assures him of our warm sympathy in its behalf. The motion passed unanimously.

DEVOTIONAL AND BENEVOLENCE.

The resolutions offered in the morning by Rev. T. P. Stevenson, were taken up and elicited much interesting and edifying discussion.

Rev. Dr. Stevenson said he was not satisfied with the resolutions. They were too indefinite, and proposed little or no decided effort. He referred to the memorial fund of the United Presbyterian Church as worthy of imitance. He said that if he desired, on going home, to awaken the people to action, the resolutions would not put an idea into his head.

Rev. James Kennedy said the question is, how can we induce congregations to do what is right, and engage in covenanting.

Let them be instructed as to the duty, and help them by giving them how to carry out the spirit of the vow. This can be done by the proposed pastoral letter.

Rev. J. McCracken said that we have just seen to do what the resolutions propose to do. Why now *resolve* to do the same? He, too, wanted something more definite.

Rev. J. R. McCartney approved of the plan proposed by Rev. J. Kennedy, and proposed that Synod appoint a Committee to be seen at the building of a new edifice for the Theological Seminary.

Rev. S. Carlil

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼@111¾.

WE earnestly hope that our public spirited men and manufacturers will suspend all operations to-day, and thus afford every person an opportunity to participate in the solemn ceremonies that will mark and make memorable the occasion.

COL. GEORGE F. MCFARLAND has engaged in the publication, at Harrisburg, of a spicy and ably edited journal, entitled the *Temperance Vindicator*, which is devoted to temperance, art, science, literature and education. It is just such an advocate as the temperance people need to push forward their good work.

WE acknowledge the receipt from our former editorial brother, James M. Swank, Esq., of the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Of late these reports have been much improved on matter and style and reflect much credit to the ability of Commissioner Capron, Statistician Dodge, and Mr. Swank, the editor.

THE correspondence between the Republican gentlemen of Leavenworth, Kansas, and Hon. Horace Greeley does not assert that the latter has taken the field for the Presidency, nor for any other office within the gift of the people. The old philosopher and statesman has no inclination to enter into a struggle for political preference, but is content and willing to serve his country in any way he may be called upon to do so.

THE General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church is now in session in Xenia, Ohio. Quite a lengthy discussion took place in regard to the consolidation of the theological seminaries of Allegheny, New Burg and Monmouth. It was agreed that the time for the Assembly to assume entire control of the seminaries had not yet arrived. The subjects of Home Missions and Sabbath Schools were discussed extensively. The latest reports during intelligence that the Egyptian Mission was under discussion.

IT IS again rumored in financial circles that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has almost matured negotiations for the absorption of the New York Central and Erie Railways. The Boston *Railway Times*, in noticing the movement, says:

"The prevalent impression seems to be that Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, is negotiating with Gould and Fisk, and that the latter, being forced nearly to the wall, are simply struggling for the best obtainable terms before retiring their hold upon the road. Meantime it would seem that Commodore Vanderbilt is actively engaged in manœuvrings adverse to Gould and Fisk; and some say it is about an even chance as to whether Erie will finally be absorbed by the Pennsylvania Central or the New York Central monopoly. Other parties represent that Vanderbilt is on the best terms with the Erie managers, and the only question between them is the amount of compensation which the latter shall receive for allowing the Central to gobble it up; that Fisk and Gould demand three millions of dollars, and that but a slight difference now exists between the contracting parties."

AT THE recent meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church held in Philadelphia, a resolution was passed authorizing the Committee on Church, Property to draw blank amount of dollars from the Treasury of the Home Mission, to assist in paying the fees of lawyers employed by those congregations which are testing their right in the civil courts to the possession of Church property. This will strike many as rather a novel way of conducting the work of Home missions. But we suppose it will be worth ten thousand dollars—the sum pledged for the Home Mission Field—to have the lawyers preaching the Reformation principles in the courts of civil judicature. The idea of the Synod was, we suppose, that the courts are the great Missionary Field. By all means pay the lawyers though the preachers should starve. The novelty of the thing will have the effect, no doubt, of causing the people to contribute liberally. The law and the gospel have been brought by the action of the Synod into the closest juxtaposition. They are both to be supported out of the Home Mission Treasury.

THIS AFTERNOON the good people of Allegheny county will dedicate a proud and stately monument to the perpetual memory of the soldiers and sailors who, belonging to our local organizations, perished on the field of battle and in hospitals during the late wicked rebellion. The monument is one of the most beautiful in the country, and is a fitting tribute to the memory of our patriotic dead, erected by the grateful and appreciative living. We are sorry that much dissatisfaction has been evinced over the inscription placed on the commemoration tablets of a proud pile, and feel assured that, if error has been made in this direction it was proceeded more from heads than hearts, and will be corrected, if correction be deemed necessary. The members of the Soldiers' Monumental Association have labored too hard and too earnestly now to receive or merit any word of reproach or rebuke, even should they have made an error in taste or good judgment in the selection of the inscriptions for the tablets, on this the eve of the dedication of their almost self-accomplished work. The monument is intended to stand forever to commemorate the patriotism, worth and self sacrifice of the fallen heroes of Allegheny county, and we hope all bickering and complaints will be silenced in the solemn ceremonies attending its dedication, and whatever is wrong about the inscriptions can, and will be corrected in the future.

TO-DAY the graves of the sleeping heroes of Allegheny county, at least those of such whose sacred remains were rescued from the blood-stained fields of battle and deposited in our quiet home church yards, will be garlanded with exotic flowers by the hands of grateful and patriotic people, and thus in an eloquent and holy manner will their memories be honored and their bright deeds of heroism and sacrifices in behalf of their country be freshly recalled to the recollections of those who now enjoy the fruits of their work of glory—of their brave deeds in the field of carnage and conflagration. The custom is a most beautiful one. The nation that will never forget her dead heroes and martyrs will never fear her ability to mantain position or raise fresh defenders in the hour of peril. Years have rolled away since the last thunders of artillery sounded in our land; and the deep wounds made by rebellion in the national heart have well nigh healed; the sorrows entailed on the bereaved of thousands of mourning homes throughout the land, though not forgotten, through time have been assuaged; peace, harmony, prosperity, and law rule supreme. We are to-day a happy and a united people. No North is known, no South recognized, no East controls, no West rules, but one in all and all in one, a perfect unity is established, and the grand mission of our great country is being worked out in harmony and happiness. Under God, the Great Ruler and Dispenser of all things, do we owe our present national unity and happiness to the brave heroes who bared their bosoms, and with patriotic ardor, enthusiasm and determination entered into the good fight for the preservation of the Union established by their fathers and the maintenance of constitutional government and law. Those of them who are living deserve well of our gratitude; it is but a simple act of human kindness that those who died for our benefit and that of posterity, for the welfare of general humanity, for the cause of Right, Justice and Universal Equality, should be reverentially remembered. To-day, the loyal and patriotic will make pilgrimages to the dear green spots in our cemeteries, where rest, in the silent sleep of death, all that is mortal of those whose names and records fixed in history shall remain forever immortal. No flowers are too sweet to adorn the loyal soldiers' grave, no tear too holy to shed in honor of his memory.

THE two Washington correspondents of the New York *Tribune*, Messrs. Ramsdell and White, who had been confined as prisoners for some two weeks in one of the committee rooms of the Senate, for refusing to answer certain questions propounded by a committee of that august body, touching the premature publication in the paper which they represent, of a copy of the Washington Treaty, have been discharged, as it was held by a majority of the grave Senators that they could not be detained in custody, during the vacation.

We have refrained from saying much upon this subject, because we never looked upon it as possessing much importance. Correspondents are sent to Washington, and other places, to procure news and transmit it, at the earliest moment, to the journals with which they are connected. And any one who has paid any attention to the matter must admit that the Washington correspondents are most enterprising gentlemen. It is true that they often publish things that are not founded on fact. But this is not in all cases their fault. Items, purporting to be reliable, are furnished them constantly by heads of departments, members of Congress and government employees. Often, these are based on rumor, and turn out to be wholly unfounded, and although the representatives of the press have all the blame cast upon them, they are not really responsible.

When an important document like that of the Anglo-American treaty, is known to have been framed, correspondents use every effort in their power to obtain it "exclusively." We have no doubt that many papers offered to pay large sums of money, if a copy were furnished for their exclusive use. But the New York *Tribune* and Cincinnati *Commercial* were the two successful competitors for an "exclusive copy" of the Washington Treaty. We cannot say, positively, whether these journals paid anything for the copy they received, or that their correspondents were more vigilant than those of other newspapers. Documents of importance can be obtained very easily sometimes, and without much cost. During the war the GAZETTE was enabled to publish the names of the killed and wounded soldiers some twelve hours ahead of the time they appeared in Washington. But the lists were obtained in the most honorable way. All they cost was a few hours of sleep and a little labor.

There are few newspaper men in the country but know how the testimony of the Covode investigation found its way into the public prints. It was through a little vigilance and enterprise. It is impossible to conceal anything long from American journalists. They are Argus-eyed, and Briareus-handed, and if there is news, they will see it through stone and iron safes, and with a hundred arms will exhibit it to the people. In vain will Cabinet Ministers, Senators and Representatives exercise any prohibition over them. Their object is to give news, and they will give it.

We do not think, then, that as the publication of the Treaty did not involve the Government nor the Senate in any difficulty, that the latter dignified themselves very much in the protracted discussion which they had over the matter. When the gentlemen swore there was no breach of faith committed by any Senator, that should have been deemed satisfactory. The whole affair was a tempest in a teapot, and amounted to nothing. The Treaty is ratified, the Senate's honor is vindicated, the prisoners are free and have flown to their high mountain, and the country is safe.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

A great deal of money has been invested in railroad bonds during the past few years, and it is claimed by statisticians that such investments are among the very safest that are offered in any line of business. The country needs the railroads to open the communication between the producing regions and their markets, and the country, thus supplied with transportation facilities, gives profitable employment to the railroads and reimburses the outlay in their construction. Of course there is a difference in the security offered by different roads, but where the location is good, the district traversed needing the road, and there being no damaging competition; where the Company building the line is strong enough to carry the enterprise through, and where the amount of the bonded debt is small, the safety of the bonds may be considered assured. Especial attention is being given now to the South and the Southwestern States, emigration is now pouring into Texas as it has for many years past into the western States. Texas is a vast empire of itself, and has productive capacity which is almost beyond calculation. Railroads must be built to convey the enormous products of the State to market. A great trunk line, which is to extend from Houston to New Orleans and thence to Mobile, a distance of 475 miles, is being built by such Northern capitalists as Hon. E. D. Morgan, Hon. Oakes Ames, Hon. John A. Griswold, Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., L. Von Hoffman & Co., of New York, Benjamin C. Bates and Page, Richardson & Co., of Boston, and other leading bankers and business men. The stockholders have already paid in and expended upon the line about ten million dollars without offering stock or bonds to the public.

About two-thirds of the entire road has been built, and having thus shown their ability and determination to carry the work through, the company now offer for sale eight per cent. mortgage bonds upon the Louisiana division of 226 miles which can be bought at 90 and accrued interest. At this rate they are very profitable, while their safety as an investment is put beyond question by the immense amount of traffic which is assured to the road as soon as it can connect New Orleans with the Texas country.

The Financial Agent of the Company, having in hand the negotiations of these bonds, is Mr. W. B. Shattuck, who has had great success in promoting the early National loans, the Union Pacific and Central Railroad of Iowa securities, and who has never been identified with any but first class enterprises. His advertisement, relating to these bonds, will be found in another column, and if any more information as to the profitable investment which he offers is wanted, the local agents will be happy to supply it and to take subscriptions for these safe and profitable bonds.

EDITORS' GAZETTE: It is rumored on the streets that the Hon. Thos. Howard, late of the State Senate is a candidate for the Assembly. As there has been no authoritative announcement to this effect, either by Mr. Howard or his friends, I simply desire permission through your columns to hear from his friends, by an early and favorable response.

Yours
PITTSBURGH.

May 30, 1871.

THE SUNNY SOUTH.

MERCANTILE failures and great distress are reported from Louisiana and Texas, in consequence of the low price of cotton.

M. W. PARK was shot and killed by Matthew Harris, at Davis' benzinery, twelve miles from Athens, Georgia, one night last week.

A MAN named Etheridge, confined in the jail at Macon, Miss., drew a couple of loaded revolvers upon the jailor, who yielded to this persuasion and allowed him to escape.

THE New Orleans *Republican* tells of a murder that took place in a coffee-house, in that city, Monday evening. Michael McIlvoy was stabbed by Thomas Delaney. McIlvoy has died, but Delaney has not yet been arrested.

ON Sunday last, in Macon, a negro named Sandy Bartlett led an old negro man to the hospital, but as the latter had not the proper papers, he was refused admission. Sandy then demanded one dollar for his trouble, which was refused. The two went off quarreling, and the old man was found beaten to death and his pockets rifled, shortly afterward. Sandy has been arrested.

A WOMAN named Mrs. Leblanc, appeared before a New Orleans recorder, Tuesday last, on a complaint made by a Mrs. Gilpin, who swore that Mrs. Leblanc was so full of diablerie as to place voudou charms on her door-step, greatly to her discomfort and bad health. The husband, who removed the foolishness, was sick afterward, and the illness was attributed to the bold act. The recorder put the case out of court.

MR. B. F. KNOTT, of Lincsville, Anson county, North Carolina, who visited Wilmington a few days since, carried home the green and bronzed cards of a restaurant of that place. Two of his children got hold of the cards, and were playing with them, when they very naturally placed them in their mouths. The consequence was that they were both dangerously poisoned, their physician finding arsenic and other deadly ingredients in the coloring matter of the card.

A DESPERATE case of cancer was operated upon by Dr. Bishop, at St. Joseph, Mo., a few days ago. The patient was Mr. Henry C. Little. The man was laid on a table, chloroform administered, and the bloody work commenced. Nearly the whole of the lower jawbone was taken out, as also a number of affected glands and muscles, leaving the poor man presenting a most hideous spectacle. His tongue and windpipe being exposed—the whole inside of his mouth, indeed—and making it necessary (even should he get well) for him to go through the balance of his life in a revolting state of dis-figurement. It is thought by the doctor, however, that the affected parts will heal up.

GENERALITIES.

THE ramie plant promises to supersede cotton in Louisiana. It make a cloth superior to cotton or flax.

IN New York in the Tombs is reported to be a woman who has been a voluntary prisoner for over thirty years that she might be compelled to live a sober life.

THE fortune of Miss Burdett Coutts, who was recently raised to the peerage, is estimated at $50,000,000. She has given to charitable purposes not less than $50,000,000.

LAST Saturday, at Wilmington, North Carolina, a man, while showing a crowd of the curious what he knew about alligators, put his hand in the mouth of one on exhibition on Water street. The alligator suddenly closed his ponderous jaws upon that limb of the luckless adventurer and drove his teeth completely through his hand.

LAST Tuesday afternoon some workmen were engaged searching for a leak in a gas pipe at a house in Baltimore. After digging down opposite the metre, under the floor, one of the men lighted a match in order to discover the leak when an explosion occurred, the floor being blown up, the bow windows and sky light blown out, and other damage done to the building.

THE *Weekly Gazette of* Barnsville, Ga., says: We have on free exhibition at our office, a bird's nest that surpasses anything of the kind we have ever seen, made mostly of strings, in which we find a threaded needle so interwoven as to excite the admiration or the most curious. The nest was taken from a tree in Forsyth, and was built by a bird of the goldfinch variety.

ON the 15th inst., between dusk and dark, while John R. Watkins and others, farm hands of Squire Danford, near Buckton station, in Warren county, Virginia, were about to engage in fishing on the banks of the North river, they were fiercely attacked by a very large bald eagle. The combat lasted several minutes, when finally Mr. Watkins succeeded in breaking its wing with his fishing rod, and carrying him captive to the squire's residence. It was one of the largest ever seen in those parts.

CROPS.

Mr. Horace Greeley writes as follows to the New York *Tribune*:

From the reports of the Agricultural Bureau and other sources, I had expected (perhaps through my own misapprehension) an impression of promised abundance which my observation throughout the last three days has strongly tended to dissipate. Briefly the growing wheat in the south looks badly, while the cotton and corn are very backward, and not likely to reach an average yield.

Through New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, winter wheat ranged from fair to excellent, while a liberal breadth of oats was above ground, and a large area either already planted or in a state of preparation for Indian corn: but soon after crossing the Ohio, a decided change became apparent. The growing wheat began to look yellow and sickly, complaints of rust were frequent, and as we came through southern Tennessee into Mississippi, we saw field after field that would be a dear purchase at five bushels per acre, even if they be found worthy of harvesting.

The South—or at least the valley of the lower Mississippi—has just emerged from weeks of rainy, cloudy, chilly weather, which has thrown back the planting and tilling of its crops by a full month. Wheat appears to be of secondary consideration in Mississippi and Louisiana; but in Kentucky and Tennessee it is a chief staple; and, if what is to be seen from car windows is a fair specimen (but it probably is not), those two States will fall decidedly below five bushels.

They tell me that cotton and corn were never before so backward at this season. In the absence of drainage, much seed has rotted in the ground, while the sodden condition of the soil has rendered working that which has come up and replanting that which has failed alike difficult and often impossible. You can hardly see the rows of corn in most of the fields we passed; you oftener cannot see at all the rows of cotton. I did not note a single field of cotton that I judged three inches high.

Doubtless, there is time yet for fair crops, and the weather is now most auspicious. But the average plowing is so shallow that even corn is likely to suffer from protracted drouth in summer, while late cotton is exposed to utter destruction from its natural enemies, the Boll-worm and the Army-worm. To-day, the prospect of the average Southern planter is decidedly not cheering.

Italian Commerce.

The enormous increase in the Italian mercantile marine since the formation of the kingdom is worthy of notice. During the year 1869 there were built in Italian ship-yards no less than 683 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 96,010 tons—being an increase of 10,660 tons over the year 1868, and of 23,753 tons over 1867. There are no statistics relative to the subject during the year 1870 accessible, but an increase, at least as great as that of the preceding year may be safely calculated upon. The records of the port of New York bear evidence of the constantly increasing importance of Italian commerce; the arrivals of vessels under the Italian tricolor being only second in number to those of two other States—England and Germany. So greatly has the commerce of Genoa increased that the present artificial harbor has proved too small, and the area of the port is to be largely increased by new and costly breakwaters. The Mediterranean bids fair to become not an English, French or Russian lake, but purely an Italian lake.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writing from near Xenia says:

We have here in Illinois an insect which is familiarly known as the "chinch bug." This insect, in its early stage of existence, creeps or runs, and is from the point of a pin to the head of a pin in size. After attaining the latter size it is seen with wings. Then it becomes an adult and ceases to devour everything in its way (as is its habit up to this period), and it goes to work reproducing millions more of these infinitessimal insects. They destroy wheat and corn; sometimes totally obliterating the crops from the face of the earth. I never knew wheat fields to be eaten entirely bare, but I have known corn fields where these bugs have destroyed the crop that looked as if there had been nothing planted on it, after it was planted in the spring. Two seasons within the last six years they have been thus destructive. Some years we see none at all. This year they are very scarce.

ARTIFICIAL SWARMING.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following letter from Preble county, Ohio: I saw an account some time ago of artificial swarming, which I do not think is correct. It was as follows: "Take a strong stock of bees and divide them equally, bees, combs and all, and then set them apart." To this plan I will state my objections. It is true the queenless stock will raise a queen, but all the comb that this stock builds will either be drone comb or for storing honey, which is a great disadvantage. Now it will be about from twelve to sixteen days before the queen hatches out, and then four or five days more until she commences to lay. So it will be three weeks before there is anything done to ward replenishing the hive. The better plan I think, and the one I have practised for some time, is as follows: Blow a few whiffs of smoke (that from punk wood is best) so as to drive them up among the combs; then carry this hive away four or five rods and turn the hive bottom end up; place on it the "forcing" box and keep the two boxes close so they can't get out to sting. Now drive a good swarm up by slightly rapping against the hive with a stick. As soon as you carry this old stock away, set an empty box on the old stand to catch the returning bees that come from the field. The swarm should be made when the bees are in full fight. Now take the old stock and set them on their old stand and let the bees that have been at work all go in this, which they will soon do. Then set this stock to a new stand not less than a rod away. Now get your young swarm and set it on the old stand and the work is done. Give the young swarm one frame of brood if possible.

WOODEN HORSE-COLLARS AND SADDLES.

Galled shoulders and backs are to no small extent due to the soft pads and cushions which are pressed upon the tender skins under which the muscles play and upon which great weight or draught is borne. The skin thickens to some extent, but the softer and more padded the collar or the saddle the more liable is the skin to blister and gall. This is because the perspiration is retained, the skin softened and made to move more upon the flesh and bone beneath. Horses whose backs galled under padded saddles would get well when used with well fitting army saddles which are simply hard wooden trees covered with raw hide dry and hard almost like iron—why the hint has not before been taken we cannot imagine, but only recently have we seen wooden horse-collars introduced. They have been used for some time at the South—more, we fancy, from necessity than choice, but with the best results. Now two companies are manufacturing them in this city, and other hard materials not liable to absorb water are being introduced. Some are made to be used with hames, others have hooks or attachment places for traces upon the collar itself. One patent material called "Flaxhorn" is very tough, capable of being worked into very light strong collars, saddle trees, harness, saddles and pads.

A wooden collar for ordinary work can be made which opens like the ordinary hames at the top, but the two parts are fastened together at the bottom by a strong hinge. Others open to go over the head of the horse at two points a little below the trace hooks on each side; others still, chiefly in use for mules, we believe, do not open at all, but are made in one piece with two spots cut on each side, so that the collar will go over the head and not hurt the bony projections over the eyes. As we see it, there is a great future for hard horse collars, etc., and we fully believe that they will be not only lighter, but far easier for the horses than the heavy padded things which are now tortured with—*Hearth and Home.*

SALT FOR ANIMALS ON THE FARM.

We continue to see in our various exchanges plans to tempt the appetite of our domestic animals, by mixing salt with their food. Musty hay and other unpalatable and innutritious food, it is said, is thus readily eaten. Decayed and decaying vegetables, rye, straw, etc., are palmed off upon the cows, who deserve better treatment and more intelligent management. All live stock is fond of salt; it promotes appetite and health. Refuse material, not fit for food, and which otherwise would not be touched, is greedily eaten for the sake of the salt. This we consider rather hard usage, and we repeat what we have often stated before, that all live stock should have a lump of rock salt, accessible at all times, in the barn-yard, the horse-trough, the cow-shed, and every other place where animals most do congregate, by thus having it whereever and as often as they want it, they will never take more than natural appetite prompts, and the obvious effects of taking too much salt at one time will always be avoided.

Musty hay, rye straw, and decayed vegetables will then go to their appropriate place—the barnyard, to make manure.—*Practical Farmer.*

WASH THE TREES.

It is a good time to scrape and wash the trees; washing alone will do if the scraping was done last autumn, as it should have been. There is nothing like whale oil soap and water for this purpose, in the proportion of a pound of soap to a bucket of water, say four gallons. This, well applied with a stiff broom or brush, will dislodge all the vermin concealed in the bark, crevices, etc., but it will have no effect upon the curculio however strong it may be. We have found it to be death to every other insect, and has an invigorating effect upon the tree itself.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

WATERING PLANTS.

Let it be remembered that nearly all plants thrive best in moist, not in wet soil. We think most house plants are wet too much. Never pour water in the saucers, but into the pots, and then never until the surface is dry. The saucers may be used for neatness, but not for holding water. Rain water is the best; hard well water the worst. The morning is the best time to apply the water. Always use a fine sprinkler.

GOOD COMPOSTS FOR PLANTS.

Experienced gardeners recommend the following:

1 part river sand.
1 part leaf mould.
1 part well rotted stable manure.
1 part peat.
2 parts rotted turf.

If peat is not at hand, turf or garden mould may be used as a substitute. Thoroughly mix and pulverize.

AIR AND LIGHT.

Give both in abundance, otherwise the plants become sickly. Most plants flourish best in the sunlight, yet there are important exceptions. A friend of ours, a florist of extensive observation, strongly advises that while giving fresh air, care should be taken not to place the plants in a draught, especially a draught from the east.

POTS FOR FLOWERS.

The common porous brown earthern pots are the best. Never paint them, either within or without. Paint, oil or varnish, is a positive injury, as it closes the pores of the pot, and the soil thus confined, becomes sour and unhealthful to the roots of the plant.

THE BEST WEATHER FOR TRANSPLANTING.

Choose, if possible, a mild, cloudy, or dripping day. If the sun comes out upon the shrubs or plants, shade them for the first two or three days. This care will pay.

STIMULANTS TO PLANTS.

Water leached from manure may sometimes be applied to stimulate the growth of the plant, but great care should be taken not to give an "overdose." The leach from well rotted manure is the best.

The English Protestants and Napoleon.

The following address, signed by Dr. Lee, the Protestant Vicar of All Saints, Lambeth, many other clergymen, and a large number of laymen, has been sent to Napoleon at Chiselhurst:

To his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, K. G.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY. We the undersigned, while tendering the expression of our sincerity and hearty sympathy with your Imperial Majesty, take the liberty of respectfully welcoming you to England. Our earnest hope is that your Majesty, with the Empress and the Prince Imperial, may speedily be recalled to France to restore once again social order and religious liberty, and to protect the peacably disposed of your country from the inroads of a barbarous socialism, and the curse and despotism of an anti Christian Republic.

The subjoined is the reply os the Emperor.

CAMDEN PLACE, CHISLEHURST, May 6th.

GENTLEMEN: If the grief which the misfortunes of my country cause me could possibly be alleviated, the heartfelt sympathy which I have met with ever since my arrival in England, would have been a consolation to me. The address which you have sent has given me a new proof of devotion that touches me deeply. I thank you for it, gentlemen as also for your good wishes in behalf, of France, and beg of you to believe in my sentiments of esteem and friendship. NAPOLEON.

HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.

You have observed posted up around the city placards of hard rubber trusses, which are said to retain any rupture, however severe, with the additional advantage that they will not rust or corrode. Dr. Keyser, at 167 Liberty street, has these, as well as every other kind of truss that may be needed for the relief and cure of hernia or rupture of the bowels. Let the afflicted remember as they go along that Dr. Keyser's after all is the place. If you want cheap trusses, from two dollars and upwards, the doctor has them, as well as the best and highest quality that can be procured in the United States.

To the ruptured, there is nothing of equal importance to have a well fitting and properly adjusted instrument, therefore let not persons who have a breach or rupture waste valuable time in trying useless and ineffient remedies, when a sure and absolute relief can be obtained at Dr Keyser's Truss Depot, 167 Liberty street, which is at the same time an office for the cure of every chronic disease. Cut this advertisement out, so that you can remember the place. my23

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup
Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflamatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.
Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.
Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded.
Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.
PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOW THEY ARE FRESH.
Fresh arrival—Just received, 50 cases St. Louis Michigan Water, 25 cases of Hathorn Saratoga Water, 10 cases of High Rock Congress Water, 10 barrels Blue Lick Water. Just received direct from the Springs, James E. Burns & Co.'s Drug Store and Mineral Water Depot, corner Penn and Sixth streets, (old St. Clair.)

N. B.—Where you will find the finest Minera Water in the city, Kissengen, Vichy, Blue Lick and Congress on draught, drawn from the marble founts, and one of the finest west of New York city.

Remember at James E. Burns & Co.'s, cor. Penn and Sixth streets. my29

YOU HAVEN'T TRIED THEM.
Victim of debility, who is responsible for your feebleness? Not yourself, you will say, for you've done all you could to cure it. That's a mistake on your part.

You haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Gloomy dyspeptic, with an uneasy stomach and a world-weary face, of course you don't think yourself responsible for your own torments. But you are. It's easy to see from your condition that you haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Bilious sufferer, it is not your fault, you think, that your symptoms grow worse day by day. Blue pill doesn't do you any good. Very likely. But you can be brought round for all that.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

Friend, on whom fever and ague alternately hold sway cold, and whose bones seems to be bursting with the effects of some powerful drug, do you assume the responsibility? Oh, no! You've taken piles of quinine, and all the resolution medicines. What could you do more? One thing more—the very thing that would have exempted you from all the pangs that now rack you.

You have never tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Nervous invalid, what have you to say? You plead that you have taken all the nervines of the pharmacopœia. If they have done you no good, it is not your own fault. You are not responsible. Wrong, all wrong. You have, in reality nobody to blame but yourself.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

For all the above-named complaints, the Bitters are absolute specifics.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
ATTRACTIV
A
WILLIAM
AT 12½ CENTS.
PLAID NANKINETS.
12c., Mixed Wash Poplins.
12½c., Armure Delaines.
12½c., Light Delaines.
14c., Plain and Figured Grenadines.
25c., Plain and Plaid Japanese Poplins.
25c., Plain and Corded Alpacas, all colors.
37½c., Black and Colored Pure Mohair Alpacas.
BLACK HERNANIS.
DRESS LINENS.
Plain and Striped Chambrays.
Striped and Figured Piques.
Plain, Plaid and Striped Nainsooks.
Lawns, Poplins and Chintzes.
CASSIMERES.
Summer Pant Stuffs.
Jeans and Cottonades.
Plain and Striped Linen Drills.
Gents' Shirts and Summer Underwear.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Pillow Case and Shirting Muslin.
Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Towels and Table Napkins, at the Lowest prices,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
SUITS, SUITS,
Lawn Suits,
Linen Suits.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue.
We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a full and choice line of
Lawn and Linen Suits,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALL NEW STYLES
IN
Lama Lace Sacques,
Lama Lace Points,
Lama Lace Overdress.
A FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
Spring Shawls,
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Pure Silks,
IN BLACK AND WHITE.
LACE CURTAINS AND NETS.
Silk Mantles,
Foulard Silks,
AT LOW PRICES.
21 Fifth Avenue.
apl6
WHOLESALE.
Morganstern & Co.,
78 and 80 MARKET STREET.
1,000 doz. RIBBED HOSE.
2,000 doz. PLAIN COTTON HOSE.
2,000 doz. MEN'S HALF HOSE.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS—a complete stock.
A A RIBBONS at Eastern prices.
WHITE GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
MARSEILLES AND COTTON TRIMMINGS.
A splendid selection of
PIQUES,
AT THE LOWEST FIGURES.
Embroideries all widths.
ROYAL DUKE PAPER COLLARS.
ARAGO COLLARS.
BOZ COLLARS.
DICKENS COLLARS.
SPOOL COTTONS.
ALL THE STANDARD MAKES.
Country storekeepers will find it to their advantage to look through our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
MORGANSTERN & CO.,
ap26-r23 78 and 80 MARKET STREET.
LOOKING
GLASSES.
Pickersgill,
Lyons & Co.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of
LOOKING GLASSES
AND
PictureFrames
Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
☞ FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty. ap5-p65-TTHS
THE
BALTIMORE AMERICAN
And Commercial Advertiser.
ESTABLISHED IN
MORNING, 1774 AND WEEKLY
AFTERNOON, EDITIONS.
Merchants and others in Pittsburgh and vicinity seeking Southern and Western trade will find THE AMERICAN an advertising medium unsurpassed by any newspaper South, and a prominent first-class business and family journal. THE AMERICAN has a large and rapidly increasing circulation along the line of all the railroads connecting Pittsburgh and Baltimore. Specimen copies sent free.
CHAS. C. FULTON & SON,
ap20 BALTIMORE, MD.
FIRE CLAY
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Flues,
AND
CHIMNEY TOPS.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap11-q12-TTHS 133 SECOND AVENUE
GEORGE I. WHITNEY,
BROKER,
Fifth Avenue and Wood St.
my15-z28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
E PRICES.
AT
SEMPLE'S
NEW HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
Laces and Embroideries.
Infants' Embroidered Robes and Waists.
New Styles Lace Collars.
Ladies' Corsets and Underwear.
White Gimps and Pique Trimmings.
Black and Colored Silk Fringes.
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Gloves.
SUMMER SHAWLS
Lace Shawls,
Shetland Shawls,
Thibet Shawls,
Broche Shawls.
SUMMER SKIRTS.
75c. White Woven Skirts.
65c. Fancy Gored Skirts.
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Fans! Fans! Fans!
Ladies' and Children's LINEN SUITS, Very Cheap.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years,
No. 115 Wood Street.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.
mh28:0

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the
LEADING PRICES
AT
EVANS'
DEPARTMENT
STORE,
56 Fifth Avenue,
MASONIC HALL.
Pianos and Organs.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR
BRADBURY, SCHOMAKER,
American Pianos,
AND THE CELEBRATED
ESTEY COTTAGE ORGAN,
Superior to all others in quality of Tone and Durability.
SHEET MUSIC, BOOKS and MUSICAL MERCHANDISE always on hand at Eastern cash prices.
BARR & KNAKE,
ap27-TF-F 124 SIXTH (late St. Clair) ST.
DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
WHY USE IT?
Because it is Perfectly Pure. It produces elegant, light, healthy rolls, Biscuits, Bread, Waffles, Corn Bread, Corn Cakes, Griddle Cakes of all kinds, Pot Pie and Fruit Dumplings and Pastry and Cakes of every variety.
It is the best Baking Powder in use.
It is cheaper than all others, as is proven by the small quantity required for use compared with other preparations of like character. Nearly 50 per cent is saved to the consumer in this way alone. Every package put up full net weight.
For sale generally by GROCERS and SHIP CHANDLERS, and Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, and at Wholesale by
REYMER & BROTHERS,
126 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.
Persons Who are Gray
Can

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

ap25:c11

$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1870, run for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

my2:r45

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 29, 1871.

There was more than usual activity in the money market to-day. Loans were less readily secured, and the rates were firmer without however, undergoing any material change. In both kind and amount, the outside market was better supplied with paper than for several days past.

The investment demand for our home securities continues good. Allegheny Valley Bonds were in request at 95, but there appeared to be none in the market. There is no change in quotations for Connellsville 7's or the Turtle Creek extension, 6's.

We are not aware of any transactions during the day in bank shares. Columbia oil stock was again offered at 17, and a sale is reported at 16. The production at the Columbia Farms has fallen off to 351 barrels per day during the past week, an average decline 14 barrels daily, and bid is a shade lower, which is certainly good for apparent weakness of the supply. $0.50 was offered for Monongahela Water Stocks.

The New York market presents an unsettled look. Gold was a fraction stronger, as were U. S. Bonds, but the market was inactive in both.

The stock market, in spite of the abundance of money, favors a decline. The bulls have under the influence of easy money, put stocks up where there is no temptation to outsiders, and they must per force hold them, or suffer them to drop as an inducement to the public to buy.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh is weaker, under rumors of the indefinite postponement of the 50 per cent dividend. Erie is also weaker, although rumor states that it will take a vacation and marked turn upward within the next ten days. Reading is stronger, nearly two per cent. Rock Island is one per cent higher, while Ohio & Mississippi has dropped below 49.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1881	117¾	117¾
5-20—1862	111¾	111¾
" 1864	111¾	111¾
" 1865	113¾	113¾
" 1865 new	113¾	113¾
" 1867	113¾	113¾
" 1868	113¾	113¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾
Gold	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS		
New York Central	93¾	93¾
Hudson	94½	95
Erie	49¾	50¾
Reading	87½	88¾
Shore	114¾	114¾
and & Pittsburgh	121¾	119¾
Island	120	121
go & N. W.	86¾	86¾
referred	98¾	98¾
Common	62¾	62
Preferred	81¾	81¾
ash	94¾	94¾
Preferred	82	82
o & Mississippi	50¾	48¾
ific Mail	47¾	50¾
ern Union Telegraph	59¾	59¾
Adams Express	81¾	81¾
U. S. Express	46	46
Wells, Fargo		

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

6s, 1881	117¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	111¾	C. P. R. R.	103¾
U. S. 5-20 1865 new	113¾	Cy. 6s	115¾
U. S. 10-40	109¾	Pacifics	115¾

NEW YORK, May 29, 1871.

Gold strong at 111¾@111¾. Loans were made at 1@3 per cent. Clearances were about $9,000,000.

Governments opened dull and steady, but at the close were strong and a fraction higher.

Stocks opened firm. As indicated last week, the cliques in Reading and Rock Island bid up these stocks, but after the second call the entire list broke, principally on sales by the bears; but as money is so easy, it is expected that the bulls will again rally the market. Western Union, Ohio and Pittsburgh have been the weakest stocks on the list. The market closed steady, with a recovery from the extreme depression, with Reading, Rock Island and Lake Shore as the leading features. The *Express* says the sudden and unexpected weakness in the market about 3:30 P. M. was occasioned by the receipt of a telegram from Washington to the effect that Secretary Boutwell had decided that the New York Central Company must pay tax on its scrip dividend.

Money easy at 3@4 per cent.

State Bonds dull and without material change.

Sterling Exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons, 1881, 117¾; 5-20s, '62, 111¾; do '64, 111¾; do '65, 111¾; do '65 new, 113¾; do '67, 113¾; do '68, 113¾; 10-40s, 109¾; currency sixes, 115¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouri 6s, 105¾; old Tennessee 6s, 70¾; new 6s, 71¾; new Virginia 6s, 70; old 6s, 69¾; old North Carolina 6s, 47¾; new do 26¾.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph, 57½; Quicksilver, 35¾; Mariposa, 5 do preferred, 26¾; Adams Express, 81¾; Wells & Fargo Express, 46; American Union do, 66; United States do, 56; Pacific Mail, 48¾; New York Central, 99¾; Serip, 93¾; Erie, 50¾; do preferred, 88; Harlem, 135; do preferred, 134; Reading, 89¾; Michigan Central, 124¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 119½; Northwestern, 85¾; do preferred, 98¾; Rock Island, 121; New York, Chicago & St. Paul, 67; do preferred, 81; Fort Wayne, 99¾; Terre Haute, 59; do preferred 82¾; Chicago & Alton, 118; do preferred, 131; Ohio & Mississippi, 48½; C. C. & I., 89¾; Baltimore & Ohio, 115; Lake Shore, 114¾; Illinois Central, 126; Union Pacific, 34½; Central Pacific Bonds, 102¾; Union Pacific Bonds, 92¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 29, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4¾@4¾; refined do, 4¾@5¾; Pearls, 9@9¾; Pots, 7¾@7¾.

BUTTER—The market continues dull, notwithstanding the receipts are only moderate. We continue to quote at 12@14 for fair to good and 16@17 for prime to choice. Grease Butter, 9@10.

BEANS—There is considerable inquiry for choice navy and the market is almost bare —may be quoted at $3. Common and medium do not seem to be wanted at any price.

BROOM CORN—Very dull; we can report occasional small sales at 5@6, as to quality.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@2.75 per bbl Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CANNED GOODS—Demand fair but prices are weak and drooping; 3 lb cans Peaches $2.30@2.50 per dozen; 2 lb do, $2.00@2.50; Tomatoes, $2.05@2.25; Corn, $2.00@2.15, the outside rates.

Sauce for Winslow's.

CHEESE—Is coming in freely and prices are lower; we now quote prime Goshen at 15@15½; factory, 13@14 and Dairy at 12@13½; Skims 6@7; we can report small sales at 6@7.

CORN MEAL—Steady at 80 cts per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is firm but unchanged; Standard brands, 23@23½ in a jobbing way. Quiet and unchanged for small lots.

COUNTRY BACON—Demand is rather better, but as yet the inquiry is mainly for small lots; we continue to quote shoulders at 9@9½; hams, 13@13½; clear sides, 9@9½; hams, ribbed sides, 12@12½; country lard 9@10½.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples—Demand fair and market steady but prices remain unchanged—2@2½ cts may be regarded as the ruling quotation.

FEATHERS—Scarce and in demand, with sales of No. 1 live geese feathers at 74@75—usual sales of No. 1 live geese feathers at 74@75—usual advance in a small way.

FLOUR—Continues firm with a steady local demand but there is no change to make and we quote for good to choice in quotations: $7.00@7.25 for good to choice red winter wheat; $7.50 for white; $7.00 for good springs and $7.25 for choice bakers flour. Rye flour is still quoted at $6.00, that is for small lots in store.

FRUITS—Green apples scarce and may be quoted at $5@8 per bbl. Dried Apples unchanged at 6@7 cts as to quality. Dried peaches, 10@11 for quarters; 11½@12¾ for mixed, and 14@15c for halves. Oranges, $6.00 @6.50; Lemons, $5.50. Prunes, 10¾ for Turkish, and 12c for French. Currants, 10¾@11 cts. Layer Raisins $3.00 per box; Valencia's, 13 cts per pound.

GRAIN—Wheat continues scarce and with a steady milling demand prices are well maintained; $1.42@1.48, for fair to prime red, and $1.53@1.58 for white. Oats quiet—some dealers report the market easier but there is no change whatever in quotations, 50@60 cts buying and 62@65c selling—small lots, in store. Corn is dull, with considerable offering and but little wanted, we continue to quote mixed ear and shelled at 68@70c and prime yellow at 71@72c. Rye we can report a sale of some 200 sks at $1.03—small lots may be quoted at $1. Nothing doing in Barley, none coming in and there are no established quotations.

GROCERIES—The market is generally reported dull and devoid of any new characteristics worthy of special notice. Following are the leading quotations:

COFFEE—Rio, 19; Prime, 18; Good, 17; Fair, 15½; Ronsting, 16@16½.

SUGARS—Crushed, Dairys—White Honey, 12; Havemyer & Elders, 12; Silver Drips, 60; Loverings, 60; other grades, 45@55.

MOLASSES—Cuba, Muscovado, 11½; prime, 11½ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10½; Porto Rico Sugar, 10½@11½; Cuba, 10@11. Demarara, 11½ @12½.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee—Extra Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1.10; Fair $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. F. Fancy, $1.90 good, $1.25; fair, $1.00; Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c. Souchong fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 20. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 23c. Cassia, 55c.

HAY—Sales from country wagons, at $15@ 22 per ton. Baled is still quoted steady, on wharf, at $17@19.

HIDES—Quoted at 2¾@2¾ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¼@ 11¾; green salted (cows and steer) 7¾@8¾; green salted kip 8@9c; do calf, 10@13c. Dry-green salted Kentucky, $17.5 per ton; HEMP—Rough

dressed, 4c per lb.

HOPS—Sales from store at 40@50 cts each.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.35 per bbl and eastern at $2.

MAPLE SYRUP—The season is about over; occasional small sales at $1.50@1.75 for gallon jugs, as to quality.

MILL FEED—Sales from store, in a jobbing way, at $18.50@19.50 for Bran; $1.65@1.80 for Middlings and $2.50 for oil meal.

OILS—Lard Oil is weak and drooping; we continue to quote No. 1 at 88@90.

POSTS—Sales cedar posts at 40@50 cts each.

PEA NUTS—Higher, 10@10½ cts.

PROVISIONS—Trade moderately active but prices remain unchanged. Plain shoulders, 7¾; sugar cured canvassed do, 10¾; ribbed sides, 9¾; Pearl, 6¾; do prefer. Lard, 13¾ plain; 14¾ canvassed; sugar cured canvassed hams, 14¾. Lard, 11¾ in tes and 12¾ in buckets and kegs. Dried Beef, 18@19, plain and canvassed. Mess Pork, $19.00@19.50.

POTATOES—Continue scarce and firm, and prices are well maintained—prime Peach Blows, by the car load, $1.25—small lots in store, $1.40@1.50. It is probable that there will be increased receipts within the next ten days, as we hear of several cars having ordered from the west. New crop also continue scarce and high.

POULTRY—The market is reported a little slow, and with increased receipts, prices are lower; we now quote at 70@75 cts per pair, by the coop.

SEEDS—There is little or no inquiry for either Clover or Timothy Seeds and the season may be regarded as over. Flaxseed is scarce and wanted—may be quoted firm at $2.30@2.35.

SUMAC—Sales at Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, 8@8¾.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 1@

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 29, 1871.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago..... 3 cars
Hershenfelder, Geiger, Chicago..... 3 cars
M Varner, Chicago..... 1 car
S. Marks bro., Chicago..... 4 cars
Keefer & Beyer, Chicago..... 4 cars
S. Kraus, Chicago..... 2 cars
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago..... 1 car
J Heady, Indianapolis..... 1 car
W. Wood, Indianapolis..... 1 car
M. M. Conrad, Mansfield..... 1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Wooster..... 1 car
W. Werne, Alliance..... 1 car
Total..... 26 cars

HOGS.

Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago..... 2 car
Rothschild & Zeigler, Chicago..... 1 car
J. Herchemother, Chicago..... 1 car

CATTLE.

The offerings were unusually light to-day 36 car loads, or only about 900 head, the smallest number that we have had to report at these yards for several months. The supply, however, seemed to be fully up to the demand, which is evident from the fact there was one car left over unsold; it is worthy of notice, however, that there do not require so many cattle during the hot weather, and besides many of them that have been coming the past few weeks are the most important feature we have notice is a very material decline in prices; we never recollect of the sales made to-day were at a decline of from ½@¾ of a cent per pound as compared with those of a few weeks ago, in consequence it was a bad market for the drovers—some of them lost money and those who got out will be about square. The reduction in prices, was in one sense, voluntary; it was done with a view of competing with the East Liberty yards, and while it was rough on the drovers it was good for the butchers, nearly all of whom began to think that there is something like a competition, particularly when it comes to selling cattle. Good to prime butchers sold to-day at 6¼@6½—a few as high as 6¾; and fair to medium at 5½@6 These prices are about 3 cts per pound below those ruling at this time last year.

Peter Hartman reports 19 head of good butchers stock, at 5,00@6.5.

Keefer & Beyer reports 28 head good to prime butchers stock, at 5@6¼.

Sol Traurman had 36 head from Chicago, at 5@6—lowest cattle sold since 1861.

E. Katz sold 23 at 5¾@6¾.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 4 loads of good to prime butchers stock, at 5¾@6¾—made $40 per head over the left.

M. Lobman reports 32 head good stockers, at 5 cts; 14 butchers cattle, at 5½@6¾.

Rothenild & Zeigler 33 head of good to prime butchers stock, at 5¾@6¾—made $40 a head wrong way.

Greenwald & Kahn 56 head of good to prime butchers stock, at 5¾@6¾; 17 Ohio left over.

S. Kraus had 40 head of good to prime butchers stock, at 6@6¼.

Lowenstine sold 10 head, at 6 cts—lost $10 per head.

Jacob Keefer sold 1 load from Ohio for Vanatta, and 1 from Chicago, at 5½@6¾.

L. & J. Shamberg had 4 loads—sold 3 loads at 6 and had one left over.

Carr & McAllister retailed on commission 60 head of mixed stock, at 5¾@7 cts—only one sold at 7 cts.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply, although fully up to the demand, was but little over one half of that of last week, 900 against 1,600. The market was generally reported dull and unsatisfactory, and prices ruled lower, and even at a decline it was slow, as the demand seemed to be unusually light—sales were made in a retail way at $2.50 per head to 9c cts per pound for sheep and lambs at $2@4 per head.

Keefer & Wagner sold head; sold sheep at $2 @4.25 and lambs at $2.00@3.50.

Jacob Keefer sold 72 sheep at $2@4; 8 lambs at $2.50.

M Humes 156 head; sold sheep at $3.00@4.50; lambs at $2@3.

Neeley & McMillan report 216 head of good to prime clipped, from Beaver Co, at 4@5c.

Andy Blakely sold 79 lambs at an average of $2.50 per head; 12 sheep at an average of $3.

S A Vandever had 67 head of mixed Butler Co. stock.

W Humes reports 64 head of Butler Co. sheep and lambs at $5.50 for former and $2.25 for the latter.

Adam Eckert reports 74 lambs at $1.50@4.00; also, another lot of 101, from Ohio, at $2.00@3.50; 15 sheep at $2.50.

Jas Sloan, 60 head of mixed sheep, from Mercer Co, at 4@4 cts.

HOGS.

There is little or no demand and the market is dull, while prices are nominally unchanged at 5@5¾, gross.

Greenwald & Kahn wholesaled a car load of good Chicago hogs at 4¾.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, MAY 29, 1871.

CATTLE.

The number of Cattle offered at these Yards was about the same as last week, some 23 car loads, but with a diminished demand, the market, as in Allegheny, was slow and prices, as compared with last week, ruled considerably lower. The butchers did not want as many cattle as they did last week, nor which there are good and satisfactory reasons, one of which is the hot weather, which always curtails very materially the demand for fresh meats, and another is that many of them bought a two weeks supply last Monday. Good butchers cattle sold here to-day at 6 cts and fair to medium at 5¾@5¾—as will be seen by reference to the report of sales, there were but few sold above 6 cts. There were some sales that we did not get, including 25 head sold by Porter Kiemen.

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF.

	No.	Wgt.	Price.
John Schuster	7	8,360	6 25
Hugh & R	9	9,250	6 25
Peter Leutz	2	2,040	6 00
John Urban	2	2,340	6 00
Wm Hinds	1	1,240	5 75
"	2	2,430	4 75
"	2	2,310	3 25
H Chalfant	1	1,270	5 00
H Chalfant	3	2,360	5 00
G Zischkaw	3	1,780	5 75
HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK.			
F Beilsteine	10	11,140	6 50
W Tomer	3	3,450	6 25
C Kessler	4	3,660	6 50
C Kessler	4	4,250	6 00
Walters & W	2	1,980	6 10
Orisch	1	920	6 00
C Koidollar	3	3,140	5 25
F Burkhard	2	1,940	5 75
P Tesh	6	6,640	5 85
P Kessner	5	5,650	5 85
D Kessner	5	5,860	5 85
C Metz	1	1,050	5 25
J Hiller	2	2,250	6 25
Geitz & Sahl	1	1,230	6 00
Lonerman	4	4,220	6 00
G W Evans	6	6,350	6 00
JAS. M'CAULEY.			
Lonerbaugh	2	2,060	6 35
Rebling	2	1,960	6 35
Ross	5	5,270	6 00
Black	1	1,280	6 00
SADLER HAVENS & CO.			
Leffler	3	3,570	6 50
Hiller	1	1,150	6 00
Hiller	1	1,210	6 50
Black	1	1,140	6 00
SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS.			
W. Young	9	9,250	6 50
W. Hoffman	16	11,170	5 37
HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO.			
Geo. Pracer	3	3,360	6 00
A Coldiar	3	3,000	6 00
A. From	6	7,320	6 00
F. Wagners	2	2,070	6 00
J. & F. Leffler	5	6,380	6 25
J. & F. Leffler	1	1,160	6 25
J. & F. Leffler	1	1,380	6 25
Geo. Smith	8	10,260	6 00
C. Seizer	6	7,320	5 85
C. Coldollar	3	3,570	5 62
D. Mike	3	3,180	5 50
P. Jacobs	1	1,380	5 75
P. Jacobs	1	940	5 75
P. Tesh	4	4,220	5 60
Geo. Smith	2	4,990	5 75
Tho. Wise	2	2,080	5 75
J. Kurtz	3	3,280	5 50
J. Kurtz	3	3,380	5 37
D. Kessner	6	6,860	5 75

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 29, 1871.

The market during the day was firm with a slight advance compared with Saturday's prices—but closed somewhat easier. May quoted at 25½; June 26; July and August 26¾. The only sale we have to report was a line of 500 each June July, and August, 26¾.

CRUDE.

5,000 bbls s o 90 days lower creek	$4.95
2,000 " s o 90 days lower creek	5 10
1,000 " "	5 15
1,000 " "	5 15
500 " "	5 20

Spot crude here is quoted 13¾. So all the year 12¾ is bid. Charters have been made in spite of the last three days for 25,000 bbls, which is not considered very heavy for this season of year.

A new well was struck on the Dutchess farm in the Parker regions yesterday, and is reported to-day as doing 30 bbls.

OIL RECEIPTS BY A. V. R. R.

Model Oil Works 74, account Bates & G; Fairview O W 288, account same; Star O W 74, Fairview O W 376, account Duncan & Fairview O W 376, account count Fisher Bros; O W 74, account same; Bates & G; Star O W 74, account T Hackett; Spray Riverside O W 74, account Repler; Standard O W 308, O W 240, account Hutchinson; Vista O W 474, account P Hutchinson; O W 468, account M M McKelvy—Eldorado Express, 113; prime, 11¾ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¾; Porto Rico Sugar, 10¾@11½; Cuba, 10@11. Demarara, 11¾ @12½.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee—Granulated, 13¾; Crushed, 13¾; Powdered, 13¾; Havemyer & Elders, 13; Silver Drips, 60; Loverings, 60; other grades, 45@55.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1 10 Fair $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. F. Fancy, $1.90 good, $1.25; fair, $1.00; Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c. Souchong fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

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dressed, 4c per lb.

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SUMAC—Sales at Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, 8@8¾.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 1@

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, May 29—*Through*—8 bxs drugs, 6 bbls vinegar, B L Fahnestock & Co; 25 bxs lye, 10 do drugs, 1 bbl sal zinc, 1 keg do, Schwartz & Co; 3 bbls sal soda, 4 bxs tob, 25 hf bbls ash, J Wilson & Son; 9 bbls molasses, 2 bbls rope, J Conner; 2 and 2 carboys drugs, 1 bdl do bags, G A Kelly; 4 bbls glue, 1 bx mdse, S Reynolds; 10 bbls brick, Aiken & Wallace; 2 bxs mdse, Adams & Knox; 10 hf bbls liquor, Adler, H & Co; 10 bbls truck, Bruggeman & O'Brien; 1 bx tea, L J Blanchard; 50 bags lime, Challiner, H & Co; 10 pigs b tin, J Crawford & Co; 1 box d goods, Carr, McC & Co; 5 rolls leather, D Long & Co; 1 bbl liquor, Dillinger & S; 2 bxs tea, J Dalzell & Son; 32 bxs tea, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 2 bales oakum, Fulton, B & Co; 1 box dry goods, D Gregg & Co; 20 bxs e coffee, Head & M; 2 bbls iron, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 bx dry goods, McCandless, J & Co; 1 bx prunes, Jesse H Lippincott; 5 baskets liquor, W Miller & Co; 7 bxs dry goods, McElroy, D & Co; 18 bbls pickles, McAlease & Co; 15 bbls liquor, M Munhall & Co; 16 pkgs groceries, J Porterfield & Co; 40 bbls sal soda, Reed & J; 10 bxs lye, H Riddle & Son; 10 bags coffee, Strickler & M; 5 bbls truck, Voigt, M & Co.

Allegheny City.—1 box and 1 bale mdse, A W Erwin & Co; 5 bxs mdse, Wm Semple; 1 bale mdse, Boggs & B; 5 trucks mdse, Myers & R; 1 bx mdse, McCracken & Co; 6 bales waste, S & Cummings; 12 bxs tea, A W Hunter; 14 bales husks, A Dedig; 1 bx dry goods, H H Myers; 1 do do, W H Wakefield.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, May 29—12 cars metal, Shoenberger, B & Co; 1 do do, Carnagie & Kleman; 2 cars iron, Jones & L; 773 do do, Semple, Scott, Pgh P Mill; 1 do do, Kelly & C; 1 do do, R A Clark & Co; 1 do do, Gorden & Wright; 1 do do, G A Mcquistion & Co; 1 do do, Vulcan Iron Works; 1 do do, Schmaker & Co; 100 do lime, F H Lyon & Co; 1 car g stone, F Aldon; 80 bales hay, 27 bgs oats, J Gilmore & Co; 1 car corn, M Gisal; 161 sks potatoes, Van Gorder & S; 134 sks potatoes, Van Gorder & S; 100 sks oats, McBane & Anjer; 2 car do, W G Miller; 50 bbls flour, J & W Fairley; 1 car stone, A J Rambaugh; 19 coks kraths, Mcdonald & Co; 10 do do do, Jones, Nimick & Co; 15 bbls cider, J J Pettit & Co; 34 bxs cheese, J A Graff & Co; 20 bbls do, N J Bellas; 1 car hay, W M C Robinson; 9 do eggs, Van Gorder & S; 4 casks cider, H Armstrong; 31 pkgs mdse, H W Sanders & Bro; 15 bdls mdse, M McWhinney & Co; 6 cars metal, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, Evenson, P & Co; 1 do do, Moorhead & Co.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, May 29.—1 car h h goods, F W Hartley; 29 bbls flour, Anderson & F; 1 cask prunes, Seymour & Co; 2 bbls vinegar, Herbert; 20 do do, 1 cask prunes, W H Graff & Co; 1 tub butter, 5 bbls eggs, J Graf; 10 bbls pickles, Smith B D Moore; 25 bbls whisky, Schmidt & Friday; 25 do do, Shipton & Wallace; 30 bxs starch, J Porterfield & Co; 10 bbls pickles, D L Magginn; 6 bbls tobacco, W & D Rinehart; 50 bbls lard, 35 tes grease, 10 do hams, F Sellers & Co; 10 tes d beef, 35 do hams, H B Myers & Co; 5 bbls whisky, Voigt & McGraw; 146 sks potatoes, Cook, Work & Co; 12 bbls vinegar, Segmyer & V; 10 butts tobacco, Carter, Bros & Co; 12 do do, R & W Jenkinson; 10 do do, M Hanklin & Bro; 10 pails lard, Jas H Parker; 10 bxs candles, Jas Connor; 68 tes lard, F Sellers & Co; 1 car corn, 1 do oats, J Bomgardner; 34 bbls pitch, Armstrong, Bro & Co; 3 do do, Henry Rea; 21 sks rags, Frazier, M & 60 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 1 car potatoes, Chas C Small; 1 car do, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, May 29.—14 bgs wool, S Bradley & Son; 21 bbls apples, F Owens; 15 bgs oats, G Dellenbaugh; 30 bgs rags, E Antrim; 40 sks flour, Mrs McKnight; 1 car metal, Lewis, Oliver & P; 100 sks flour, W C Brown; 1 car millfeed, G Stewart; 1 car corn, M Steel & Son; 1 do lime, J H Holmes; 40 sks flour, 5 bbls do, Dyer; 172 bgs barley 30 do rye, M Weil; 1 car lumber, C Speer; 1 car pipe, J G Mc-Mullen; 1 do lime, J K Shinn; 1 do metal, Lindsay & Mc; 1 car lumber, Forrester & Coleman; 10 sks flour, J H Speer; 19 do oats, McQuiston & Smith; 4 bxs tallow, Carter & Bro.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, May 29.—3 cars metal, Lindsay & Mc; 1 car lime, Union Glass Co; 1 car lime, Henderson & Bro; 1 car sks rags, Belfont & Chalk; 1 car metal, McQuistan & Smith; 42 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 1 car tar, Diamond Black Co; 1 car ware, W W Wallace; 4 sks rags, J Harnocks.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET, May 29—8 sks oats, Wm Dilworth; A S Carlisle; 74 sks wheat, W McKee & Co; 5 sks flour, 10 do do, Wm Semple; 1 bale rags, 1 bbl whisky, Speck & Morrow; 229 sks rye, 32 sks wheat, 2 pkgs butter, McCracken Bro; Is do wheat, R Colard; 2 pkgs, Kan & Co; 20 bales hay, 9 sks wool, A S Carlisle; 108 sks wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 150 sks oats, J A Mc-Cune; 24 sks oats, Bricker & Co; 180 bxs window glass, R C Schmertz.

GENEVA, PER WEST VIRGINIA.—133 galls whisky, Jones & L; 775 do do, M D Cooper & Co; 57 sks oats, Haner & R; 204 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 36 bbls flour, 2 do eggs, 2 pkgs butter, 2 coops chickens, McCracken Bro; 45 sks oats, 10 do c meal, R S Kline; 6 pkgs butter, 2 pkgs eggs, 1 do do, Crocker; 1 car pipe, J G Mc-Mullen; 1 car lumber, Forrester & Coleman; 50 sks wheat, S B Floyd & Co; 4 bbls eggs, 49 bales hay, S R Patterson; 30 coop chickens, A Feldit & Co; 15 bales hay, W H Sanker & Son.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

H. J. M'CRACKEN. J. M'CRACKEN

H. J. McCRACKEN & BRO.,

COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

Dealers in Flour, Pork, Bacon, Brooms, Dried Fruits, Seeds, Butter, Cheese, and Country Produce generally.

No. 28 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Cor. Second Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Particular attention given to consignments. ap11:p24

JOHN WALLACE. JOHN AIKEN.

Aiken & Wallace,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Seeds, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Eggs Butter, Green and Dried Fruit, and Provisions generally.

No. 185 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for shipment promptly attended to. Particular attention given to consignments of Produce. ap26:r67

Jno. McKirdy & Co.,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

Apples, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Cranberries, Foreign Fruits, and Produce Generally.

360 LIBERTY STREET,

ap8:p56 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Laing & McKallip,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,

Louisville and Rosedale Hydraulic Cement, White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster, and Anthracite Coal,

No. 347 LIBERTY ST.,

oc9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTABLISHED BY A. & T. GORMLY, 1812.

W. M. GORMLY,

Wholesale Grocer,

271 LIBERTY STREET,

(Directly opposite Eagle Hotel.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS!

NEW SUGAR-CURED SHOULDERS,

NEW SUGAR-CURED B BACON.

SHOULDERS,

SIDES.

LARD, in Tierces, Kegs and Buckets.

LARD OIL.

For sale at reduced prices.

DALZELLS & TOWNSEND,

do20 247 Liberty Street.

FRESH ARRIVAL

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES

AND

New Orleans Sugar,

WATT, LANG & CO.,

172 and 174 Wood Street.

de31

L. J. BLANCHARD

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

No. 396 PENN STREET

ap1:r39

John Porterfield & Co.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in Best Brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.

No. 15 MARKET STREET,

corner of First Avenue.

no14:p39

JOHN SHIPTON. A. WALLACE

SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS. No Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening with 2 feet 6 inches in the channel. Weather clear and hot—prospects for a rain and a rise not very encouraging

HOME NEWS.

Water Ices.—Orange, lemon, coffee, pine apple flavors, and fresh peaches, at Hubley's to-day.

Stagnant Water.—Complaint was made at the Allegheny Mayor's office of a pond of stagnant water on the vacant lot No. 120 Beaver street. Lieutenant Lang was ordered to inquire into the matter.

George B. Hill, corner of Third avenue and Wood street, second floor, has some thirty thousand dollars to loan on first mortgages. As money is scarce, persons wishing to borrow should call on him at once.

Alden & Leavenworth last night opened their new magnificent saloon, the "Alden House," on Wood street. Both hosts were "at home," and so were their guests. The house is the finest and most complete west of New York.

Arrested.—Yesterday a man named Fred. Wise was arrested and brought before Mayor Cuthbert, charged with disorderly conduct, reckless driving and drunkenness. He was fined twenty-five dollars, and it appears that under an escort he started out to find a friend who would help him out of the trouble.

Smash!—A wagon heavily laden with rags, old metal &c., came to a sudden halt yesterday afternoon in front of the *City Building*. For why? Time's destroying influences had been at work upon the front wheel, which became a total wreck at the time and place mentioned.

Sent to Jail.—The insane woman, Mary Gannon, who was arrested on Saturday, was sent to jail yesterday. She threw a brick at her husband, David Gannon and cut a frightful gash in his head. Mr. B., was a well known and highly esteemed citizen, and his sudden death has cast a gloom over the community. He was buried on Saturday with Masonic ceremonies. The deceased was a man in the prime of life, and leaves an interesting family to regret his loss.

Sad Accident.

On Sabbath evening two boys, named Gribben and Roth, took a bath in the Allegheny River, at Lawrenceville. Finding on coming out of the water that they were covered with oil, they undertook to enter a large tank partly full of benzine, in order to remove the oil from their persons. Gribben in getting into the tank, slipped and fell, and Roth immediately ran for assistance, and informed some parties he met of the occurrence, but by the time they reached the scene of the accident the boy was dead.

Coroner West held an inquest on the remains of young Gibben on sunday evening. The jury returned a verdict of death by suffocation from poisonous gas.

J. B. Hubley & Co. will have spring chickens and spring lambs, with mint sauce, and other able deliencies for dinner to-day.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Semi-Monthly Meeting—Petitions—Reports of Committees—The East End Gas Company—Ordinance—The Pittsburgh and Manchester Railway Extension.

Pittsburgh Councils held their regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the city building.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

Members present—Messrs. Ahlborn, Aiken, Burgwin, Chislett, Coffin, Devlin, Donnelly, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Horton, Hoeh, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Lauffman, Logan, Littell, Lloyd, McCarthy, Mcman, Asdale, Miller, Morrow, Murdock, Murray, Neeb, Cune, Miller, Morrow, Murdock, Murray, Neely, Scully, Seely, Snipes, Thompson, Wainwright, Riddell, Wilson, Gross, President.

The minutes of the previous meeting (May 8th) were read and adopted.

NEW MEMBER SWORN IN.

His Honor Mayor Brush presented the election returns from the seventeenth ward, showing that Jno. W. Riddell, Esq., had been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Z. Wainwright.

The returns were received and the member elect was sworn in and took his seat.

DECORATION DAY.

The President presented an invitation from the Executive Committee of the G. A. R., to Select Council to take part in the ceremonies of Decoration Day.

Mr. GALLAHER moved that the invitation be accepted, and that the Council attend, not as a body, but as individuals. Carried.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. E. P. JONES, petition for water pipe on Perry street, also, for fixing grade on said street. Referred respectively to Water and Survey Committees.

Mr. CHISLETT, a petition for water pipe on Fortieth street. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. RIDDELL, a petition for gas pipe on Forty-second street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Also, claim of H. Bracken for $1,007.85 due on contracts for building sewer. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. EDWARDS, a petition for a re-survey of Lincoln street. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. SCULLY, a petition for the opening of Hatfield street.

Mr. ISAAC JONES, a remonstrance against the Bates street bridge.

The papers were referred to the Road Committee.

Mr. BURGWIN, offered a resolution for widening of Bluff street, near its intersection with Brady street, the cost not to exceed one hundred dollars.

Mr. BURGWIN moved a suspension of the rules. Carried.

Mr. E. JONES moved to amend the resolution as follows: "That the money necessary for the proposed improvement be taken out of the contingent fund."

Mr. MORROW moved to further amend that "provided the work does not cost above $50."

Mr. SHIPTON moved to lay the motion on the table.

The ayes and nays were called, resulting as follows: Ayes, 9; nays, 27. So the motion to lay on the tabee was lost.

The question then recurred upon Mr. Morrow's amendment, which was carried.

Mr. JONES' amendment was also carried, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. MORROW offered a resolution authorizing the opening of Scales at the East Liberty stock yards. Ref rred to Finance Committee.

Mr. KEHEW presented a petition asking for a policeman on Bedford avenue. Referred to Police Committee.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The following Common Council business not reached at the last meeting was then taken up:

An ordinance for the grading of Bates alley, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth.

Mr. RIDDLE presented a remonstrance against the same. The ordinance and remonstrance were laid over.

An ordinance providing for the regrading and repaving of Thirty-eighth street, between Penn and Pike streets. On a motion to concur, Mr. Morrow objected.

Mr. AHLBORN moved to suspend the rules. Not agreed to.

Mr. GALLAHER moved to postpone the matter for the present. Carried.

An ordinance relating to the purchase of the F. and M. Turnpike for $40,000. Select Council's concurrence under a suspension of the rules.

PASSENGER RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Mr. SCULLY called up the ordinance granting the Pittsburgh and Manchester Passenger Railway Company the privilege to extend their track to Liberty street. Laid over to await the report of the Railroad Committee.

Mr. SHIPTON presented the report of the Gas Committee, asking authority for 1,000 gas lamps in various localities. The report was approved.

Mr. BURGWIN offered an amendment to the Pittsburgh and Manchester Passenger Railway ordinance, containing the provision that the Company shall be required by remonstrants, and moved its final passage.

Mr. MCCLELLAND moved, on motion, taking the ground that the People's Passenger Railway Company had obtained the right of way over Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and contemplated by the ordinance in question.

Mr. MORROW said the business men of Liberty street would be seriously inconvenienced by the ordinance in question.

Mr. LITTELL thought the railway would be a great advantage to the business men of Liberty street.

A motion to refer Mr. Burgwin's amendment to the Railroad Committee prevailed.

GOV. GEARY AND GEN. MEADE.

A resolution tendering the hospitality of the city to Gov. Geary and Gen. Meade on the occasion of their visit to-day, and asking the appointment of a Committee of Reception, passed in Common Council, and taken up. Select Council concurred, and the President appointed the following on the part of this branch: J. B. Murray, M. Edwards, J. R. McCune, Henry Lloyd.

FREE CONCERTS.

The resolution passed in C. C., relative to free concerts on Saturday afternoons during the sum ner, was concurred in.

EAST END GAS COMPANY.

The ordinance relating to the East End Gas Company contracts was called up.

Mr. SHIPTON moved to strike out the words "two dollars," and insert "one dollar and fifty cents."

The motion was lost.

Mr. SHIPTON moved to substitute "three years" instead of "two years."

The motion prevailed.

Mr. SHIPTON moved to amend as follows: "That the Company shall charge $2 per 1,000 cubic feet, said Company paying the National tax of 25c. per 1,000 cubic feet, but should the National tax be abated, the same to revert to the city, making the amount to be paid to said Company $1.75 per 1,000 cubic feet."

There was considerable discussion on the amendment offered by Mr. Shipton.

Mr. MORROW moved to amend the amendment by inserting "all gas furnished by the East End Gas Company shall be charged at the rate of $2," &c. Carried.

Mr. SHIPTON's amendment was then adopted.

Mr. BURGWIN moved to reconsider the vote on the amendment, substituting "three years" for "two years." Carried.

The motion to reconsider prevailed when Mr. Burgwin moved that the contract extend over a period of five years. Carried.

The ordinance was then read three times and passed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. LLOYD presented the report of the Water Committee for the month of April. The report showed the following expenses: for $7,478 17; permanent extension, $31,832 57; total $39,310 74. The report was accepted and ordered to be printed in pamphlet form.

Mr. E. P. JONES presented the report of the Road Committee. Accepted.

Mr. LLOYD presented a resolution for the opening of Bedford avenue. Passed finally.

Also a resolution authorizing the Controller to certify a warrant in favor of M. Addis for $2,000 for work done on Larimer avenue. Passed under a suspension of the rules.

Also, an ordinance for a sewer on Ross street, which was reported with a negative.

Also, an ordinance for the opening of Oak street, from Ellsworth avenue to Walnut street. Passed finally.

MERCANTILE TRAVELERS.

Mr BURGWIN, from a special committee presented a report relating to the granting of licenses to mercantile travelers, asking that Council request the Legislature to repeal the act of 1849 in relation to the same. The report was ordered to be printed in all the city papers.

The ordinance providing for an increase of salary of Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, passed in C. C., was concurred in.

Council then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. W. OLIVER, Jr.....President
H. M'MASTERS.....Clerk

This branch was called to order at fifteen minutes past 7 o'clock by President Oliver, when the following members were found to be present:

Messrs. Albietz, Anderson, Arthurs, Barr, Batchelor, Beltore, Beymer, Black, Booth, Brown, Buffum, Carroll, Caskey, Chalmers, Cohen, Dietrich, Duff, Lewis J. Fleming, John Fleming, Follansbee, Fockler, Gallagher, Gilmore, Hare, Hauch, Evan Jones, J. H. Jones, Kinzer, Kyle, Lageman, Lappan, Lowrie, Mc Mullin, McLandless, McKim, Meyer, Morgan, Negley, Oliver, Sr., Price, Raible, Rosewell, Rowley, Scott, Selferth, Shoeb, Sims, Smith, Snodgrass, Verner, Wallace, Watson and President H. W. Oliver, Jr.

Clerk M'MASTERS read the minutes of the last meeting which were approved.

Mr. CARROLL, petition for a special policeman at the second avenue Park. Referred to Police Committee with power to act.

"DECORATION DAY."

President OLIVER with unanimous permission interrupted the business at this point to read an invitation from Mr. W. C Cooke requesting the G. A. R., to participate in the exercises on Decoration Day. Invitation accepted.

Mr. MEYER—Petition for grading and paving Home alley. Referred to Road Committee

Mr. HARE, a remonstrance against granting right of way to Pittsburgh and Manchester Railway on Liberty street and up Fifth avenue and along Market street. Petition received.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. FOLLANSBEE, a communication from the Fire Commission reporting a resolution passed by them asking Councils to increase the salary of Assistant Chief Engineer of the Department, and secretary, and the salary of the foreman of the Hook and Ladder No. 1 to the same as foremen of engine companies. Received and filed.

The gentleman subsequently offered an ordinance for increasing the salary of Chief Engineer from $1200 to $1500, Assistant Engineer from $900 to $12 0, Clerk from $600 to $1000 and foreman Hook and Ladder company to same salary as the foreman of engine companies from $1250 to $1500. The ordinance was read three times and passed.

Also, petition for grade on Bluff street, between Stevenson and Magee streets. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. BOOTH, a petition for change of name of Wide alley to Jefferson street. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, resolution for gas lamp corner of Townsend and Pasture street, Fifth ward. Referred to Gas Committee.

GENERAL MEADE AND GOVERNOR GEARY.

Mr. SNODGRASS, the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to extend the hospitalities of the city to General George G. Meade on his arrival in our city on the morning of May 30th, and that Councils appoint a committee consisting of the Presidents of Councils, together with two members from each branch, to receive him in conjunction with the committee appointed by the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

Mr. SNODGRASS—I would amend by suggesting that Gov. Geary be included in the resolution.

Mr. SNODGRASS—Let the gentleman make his own resolution, if he wants to include any more.

To this with Mr. Smith concluded to amend his amendment.

The gentleman after a moment's consultation resolution to include Gov. Geary and four members instead of two from each branch.

As thus amended the resolution passed.

The chair appointed in behalf of C. C. Messrs. R. M. Snodgrass, C. W. Batchelor, A. Arthurs and R. H. Smith.

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. ROWLEY, petition for policemen to remain on duty at Fulton street at the crossing of Webster street from five o'clock A. M., until 1st of August, and after that date to the 1st of December. Referred to Police Committee, with power to act.

Mr. ROSEWELL—Resolution for a gas lamp on corner of Spring alley and Twenty-first street. Referred to Gas Committee. Also, a resolution for a flag stone crossing on the corner of Smallman and Twenty-fifth street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. JOHN FLEMING, petition for opening Forbes street from Brady to Shady Lane. Referred to Road Committee.

Mr. WATSON, petition for opening of Mary street, Sixteenth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, petition for opening, grading and paving of Thirty-ninth street, from Penn avenue to Mary street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also, petition accompanied by an ordinance from property holders on Union alley repealing that portion of the ordinance which authorizes the curbing of Union Alley. Petition filed and ordinance read three times and passed.

Also, petition for gas main on Liberty street from Penn avenue to Hazelet street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Also, resolution for water on Liberty street from Penn avenue to Hazelet street. Referred to Water Committee.

Also, resolution authorizing Henry Logue to remove a frame building, owned by him, located corner of Marion street and Fourth avenue.

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Mr. JONES, the following: *Resolved*, That a committee of three, two from the Common and one from the Select Councils, be appointed and authorized to examine into the practicability of securing a suitable place or places, and perfecting arrangements for the purpose of furnishing four instrumental open-air concerts to the citizens on Saturday afternoons during the summer and fall months.

Mr. SCOTT—Read that again.

Director OLIVER complied with the request.

Mr. SCOTT (emphatically)—I move *that* be laid on the table.

Mr. JONES—I don't think we ought to go so fast. I understand we can get the Arsenal grounds, and I think it is worth while to consider the matter. It will go to the Committee and be reported back.

Mr. SCOTT, amazed.) The Arsenal? [after a pause.] I insist upon my motion to lay on the table.

The motion was lost.

The resolution was then adopted almost unanimously.

The chair appointed Messrs. J. H. Jones and John Seiferch for C. C., and P. H. Laufman was appointed in S. C.

ISSUE OF BONDS.

Mr. W. B. NEGLEY an ordinance authorizing the issue of bonds to purchase the Pittsburgh and Mechanics Turnpike Company and directed by Councils. [Total amount $40,000.] Ordinance read three times and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. OLIVER, Sr., resolution authorizing the Mayor to place two policemen at or near Hazelwood and Glenwood avenues, and Penn and Brown Mills. Referred to Police Committee with power to act.

Mr. GILMORE, petition for fire plug on corner of Fifth avenue and Wylie street. Referred to Water Committee.

THE GAS MONOPOLY.

President OLIVER read a communication from the City Solicitor, as follows:

Resolved, That the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare and present for the supervise in the 5th section of the act incorporating the Pittsburgh Gas Company, which stipulates that all profits of the same over eight (8) per cent. shall be expended in the extension of main pipes according to the direction of the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, has not been complied with. The act incorporating the Pittsburgh Gas Company was approved March 16th, 1848. Section 6 provides "that all profits that may arise over ten per cent. shall be expended in laying down such main pipes according to the directions of the city of Pittsburgh." Under this charter the company has annually declared 10 per cent. and has the right to appoint trustees. By the act of January 31st, 1860, the company was reorganized—and the city was represented by two of the company and the entire control of the company placed in trustees appointed by the stockholders.

The Fourth Section of the act is as follows: "The company shall pay semi-annual dividends on the second Mondays of January and July in each year, of so much as they may deem expedient of the net profits arising from the works, after deducting all expenses and charges; which dividends shall be paid to the stockholders at the said Mellon's banking house at the office of the company, within ten days after the same is declared, of which due notice shall be given by the trustees; and shall be paid to any stockholder who is indebted to the company, nor upon any of the shares of any instalment is due and unpaid. Provided, that no dividend shall be declared which shall impair the capital stock of the company. And provided, that an extra dividend of such portion of the surplus fund in the treasury as may be deemed expedient, within thirty days after this act, shall take effect and become a law. And by the sixth section it is provided "that the said city and its trustees are further authorized to issue certificates of stock, or scrip corresponding to stock, and distribute the same *pro rata* among the stockholders for the amount of any surplus fund that may remain in the treasury on the first Monday in July next, and for the amount which at that time, or at any time thereafter, may have been expended in laying down such pipes, and which has been or may be charged to the extension fund.

The thirteenth section is as follows: "That so much of the act to which this is a supplement (the act of 1848) as is inconsistent with or supplied by the provisions of this act, is hereby repealed."

These are the only provisions relating to the matter referred to. The company had the right to declare a cash dividend of so much of the surplus fund accrued at the time as they went into effect, as they might deem expedient for the balance of surplus accrued July 1st, 1860, and for every succeeding year. The tensions they had the right to issue stock or scrip. This would dispose of all surplus which may have accrued before July 1, 1860, and it would be inconsistent with the right of the city to direct its use in the extension of mains. Under the 4th section of the act of 1860 the city is entitled to one-half of the amount of dividend, except that they shall not impair the capital stock.

By the 6th section provision is not made for the disposal of all surplus then accrued or which might accrue before July 1st, 1860. No provision was made for the disposal of the surplus which might afterwards accrue, but as there was no limitation of the amount of dividends, I am of opinion that any law which would prevent the company from disposing of all profits in the shape of dividends, is stood thus until February 28th, 1865, when a further supplement was passed, which authorized the gas company to increase their capital stock. Provided that said company shall not by virtue of this increase, ever be permitted to accumulate any greater sum than is required to pay a dividend of ten per centum per annum upon the capital stock of said company."

The conclusions to which I have come are as follows: *First*. That the power of the city to direct the expenditure of the surplus revenues of the company in the laying of mains was taken away by the act of 1860, and the company had dominion to extend the surplus accrued before February 28, 1865.

Second. That better opinion of the act of 1865 the company has no right to dispose of gas at a price greater than one dollar and eighty cents, if by such disposition they are enabled to make a profit of more than ten per cent on the capital stock; nor have they the right to accumulate for a greater amount than one fund beyond the amount of ten per cent. nor to distribute such funds in the shape of stock or scrip, but are authorized from time to increase the price to an amount sufficient to enable the company to declare dividends at ten per cent.

Whether the company has divided more than ten per cent., or accumulated a fund beyond that amount, I am not informed, and have no power to require a statement from the company.

The third section of the act of 1860 requires that the trustees shall furnish annually a full report of their proceedings to each member of City Councils. If this has not been done Councils may require it, and if it appears that the company has received profits of more than ten per cent., could require by law the attorney General of the State to institute or authorize the commencement of proceedings in the name of the Commonwealth, with a view to prevent such abuse of their power, or perhaps a consumer may have a writ of injunction to restrain them from charging more than a rate sufficient to produce the amount of ten per cent upon capital stock.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
P. SLAGLE, City Att'y.

It was moved that the paper be received and filed.

Mr. HARE—Can't that be referred to the Finance Committee? There's a big thing there, and I think the matter should go before a committee.

President OLIVER—It's not too late yet to refer it.

Mr. SCOTT—I object, to its going to the Financial Committee, because that Committee is

DEAD, DEAD, DEAD

and you'll never hear of it again. I move to refer the proposition to the Street Committee.

Mr. CHALMERS—I think the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform should attend to that and I move it be referred to that Committee.

Mr. ROWLEY—I move to lay that on the table.

Mr. CHALMERS—That carries the original resolution with it.

Mr. SNODGRASS—I hope this matter will be considered properly. It is important to every consumer of gas in the city. I think it rather should go to the Gas Committee.

Mr. SCOTT—I insist on referring it to the Finance Committee, because it will never be heard of again. I say that openly and above board. I will withdraw my amendment though, to refer it to the Street Committee. But, I don't want it to go to the Finance Committee.

Mr. HARE—[irate]—I think the Finance Committee can attend to its business, and does do it. Some of the best members of Councils are on that Committee, and I think they transact and attend to business as well as the gentleman from the Seventeenth ward, or any Committee.

Mr. SCOTT—[sarcastic]—We have no "pinchers" out there. I say that openly and above board—openly and above board. I say it. We have no "pinchers." That Finance Committee is dead.

The gentlemen now resumed their customary placidity and the paper was finally referred to the Finance Committee.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Street Committee, presented a report which was received and filed, and the following accompanying business disposed of as noted.

A resolution authorizing the Controller to certify a warrant in favor of M. Addis for $2,000 for work done on Larimer avenue. Passed under a suspension of the rules.

Also, an ordinance for a sewer on Ross street, which was reported with a negative.

Also, an ordinance for the opening of Oak street, from Ellsworth avenue to Walnut street. Passed finally.

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Clerk M'MASTERS read the minutes of the last meeting which were approved.

Mr. CARROLL, petition for a special policeman at the second avenue Park. Referred to Police Committee with power to act.

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THE GAS MONOPOLY.

President OLIVER read a communication from the City Solicitor, as follows:

Resolved, That the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare and present for the supervise in the 5th section of the act incorporating the Pittsburgh Gas Company, which stipulates that all profits of the same over eight (8) per cent. shall be expended in the extension of main pipes according to the direction of the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, has not been complied with. The act incorporating the Pittsburgh Gas Company was approved March 16th, 1848. Section 6 provides "that all profits that may arise over ten per cent. shall be expended in laying down such main pipes according to the directions of the city of Pittsburgh." Under this charter the company has annually declared 10 per cent. and has the right to appoint trustees. By the act of January 31st, 1860, the company was reorganized—and the city was represented by two of the company and the entire control of the company placed in trustees appointed by the stockholders.

The Fourth Section of the act is as follows: "The company shall pay semi-annual dividends on the second Mondays of January and July in each year, of so much as they may deem expedient of the net profits arising from the works, after deducting all expenses and charges; which dividends shall be paid to the stockholders at the said Mellon's banking house at the office of the company, within ten days after the same is declared, of which due notice shall be given by the trustees; and shall be paid to any stockholder who is indebted to the company, nor upon any of the shares of any instalment is due and unpaid. Provided, that no dividend shall be declared which shall impair the capital stock of the company. And provided, that an extra dividend of such portion of the surplus fund in the treasury as may be deemed expedient, within thirty days after this act, shall take effect and become a law. And by the sixth section it is provided "that the said city and its trustees are further authorized to issue certificates of stock, or scrip corresponding to stock, and distribute the same *pro rata* among the stockholders for the amount of any surplus fund that may remain in the treasury on the first Monday in July next, and for the amount which at that time, or at any time thereafter, may have been expended in laying down such pipes, and which has been or may be charged to the extension fund.

The thirteenth section is as follows: "That so much of the act to which this is a supplement (the act of 1848) as is inconsistent with or supplied by the provisions of this act, is hereby repealed."

These are the only provisions relating to the matter referred to. The company had the right to declare a cash dividend of so much of the surplus fund accrued at the time as they went into effect, as they might deem expedient for the balance of surplus accrued July 1st, 1860, and for every succeeding year. The tensions they had the right to issue stock or scrip. This would dispose of all surplus which may have accrued before July 1, 1860, and it would be inconsistent with the right of the city to direct its use in the extension of mains. Under the 4th section of the act of 1860 the city is entitled to one-half of the amount of dividend, except that they shall not impair the capital stock.

By the 6th section provision is not made for the disposal of all surplus then accrued or which might accrue before July 1st, 1860. No provision was made for the disposal of the surplus which might afterwards accrue, but as there was no limitation of the amount of dividends, I am of opinion that any law which would prevent the company from disposing of all profits in the shape of dividends, is stood thus until February 28th, 1865, when a further supplement was passed, which authorized the gas company to increase their capital stock. Provided that said company shall not by virtue of this increase, ever be permitted to accumulate any greater sum than is required to pay a dividend of ten per centum per annum upon the capital stock of said company."

The conclusions to which I have come are as follows: *First*. That the power of the city to direct the expenditure of the surplus revenues of the company in the laying of mains was taken away by the act of 1860, and the company had dominion to extend the surplus accrued before February 28, 1865.

Second. That better opinion of the act of 1865 the company has no right to dispose of gas at a price greater than one dollar and eighty cents, if by such disposition they are enabled to make a profit of more than ten per cent on the capital stock; nor have they the right to accumulate for a greater amount than one fund beyond the amount of ten per cent. nor to distribute such funds in the shape of stock or scrip, but are authorized from time to increase the price to an amount sufficient to enable the company to declare dividends at ten per cent.

Whether the company has divided more than ten per cent., or accumulated a fund beyond that amount, I am not informed, and have no power to require a statement from the company.

The third section of the act of 1860 requires that the trustees shall furnish annually a full report of their proceedings to each member of City Councils. If this has not been done Councils may require it, and if it appears that the company has received profits of more than ten per cent., could require by law the attorney General of the State to institute or authorize the commencement of proceedings in the name of the Commonwealth, with a view to prevent such abuse of their power, or perhaps a consumer may have a writ of injunction to restrain them from charging more than a rate sufficient to produce the amount of ten per cent upon capital stock.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
P. SLAGLE, City Att'y.

It was moved that the paper be received and filed.

Mr. HARE—Can't that be referred to the Finance Committee? There's a big thing there, and I think the matter should go before a committee.

President OLIVER—It's not too late yet to refer it.

Mr. SCOTT—I object, to its going to the Financial Committee, because that Committee is

DEAD, DEAD, DEAD

and you'll never hear of it again. I move to refer the proposition to the Street Committee.

Mr. CHALMERS—I think the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform should attend to that and I move it be referred to that Committee.

Mr. ROWLEY—I move to lay that on the table.

Mr. CHALMERS—That carries the original resolution with it.

Mr. SNODGRASS—I hope this matter will be considered properly. It is important to every consumer of gas in the city. I think it rather should go to the Gas Committee.

Mr. SCOTT—I will withdraw my amendment though, to refer it to the Street Committee. But, I don't want it to go to the Finance Committee.

Mr. HARE—[irate]—I think the Finance Committee can attend to its business, and does do it. Some of the best members of Councils are on that Committee, and I think they transact and attend to business as well as the gentleman from the Seventeenth ward, or any Committee.

Mr. SCOTT—[sarcastic]—We have no "pinchers" out there. I say that openly and above board—openly and above board. I say it. We have no "pinchers." That Finance Committee is dead.

The gentlemen now resumed their customary placidity and the paper was finally referred to the Finance Committee.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Street Committee, presented a report which was received and filed, and the following accompanying business disposed of as noted.

A resolution authorizing the Controller to certify a warrant in favor of M. Addis for $2,000 for work done on Larimer avenue. Passed under a suspension of the rules.

Also, an ordinance for a sewer on Ross street, which was reported with a negative.

Also, an ordinance for the opening of Oak street, from Ellsworth avenue to Walnut street. Passed finally.

MERCANTILE TRAVELERS.

Mr BURGWIN, from a special committee presented a report relating to the granting of licenses to mercantile travelers, asking that Council request the Legislature to repeal the act of 1849 in relation to the same. The report was ordered to be printed in all the city papers.

The ordinance providing for an increase of salary of Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, passed in C. C., was concurred in.

Council then adjourned.

BREVETIES.

DECORATION DAY.

MUSIC by the bands.

PUT out your bunting.

GALA DAY for the military.

POLITICAL cauldron boiling.

SODA WATER brigade filling up.

YESTERDAY was another hot day.

THE BLUE COATS will be out to-day.

SUNSTROKES will be in order to-day.

RIVER MEN looking for the June rise.

THERMOMETER on the ascending scale.

BUSINESS will be entirely suspended to-day.

PITTSBURGH should have more sprinkling carts.

CANDIDATES in a sweat—politically and bodily.

TWENTY-ONE cases before Mayor Brush yesterday.

WATCH for the Canton band in the ranks to-day.

WET down the street in front of your residences.

GRAND matinee at the Opera House this afternoon.

HOTELS are rapidly filling up with visitors to the city.

HAMPTON Battery monument completed yesterday.

JOIN in the procession to-day and help swell the numbers.

GENERAL MEADE will arrive this morning at 9 o'clock.

SEE advertisement for two houses for sale on Fifth avenue.

OPERA HOUSE will close for this season Saturday night.

JOE OXLEY is training for the political form next year.

METHODIST BRETHREN placid again after their Conference.

LINEN COATS, white pants and large wash bills are all the go.

THE merry show of bunting on the streets yesterday was heartsome.

ONE case of sun stroke yesterday. We could not learn the German's name.

THE Military Parade to-day will excel anything of the kind we have ever had.

PASSENGERS THAT way should examine the Allegheny Valley Railroad schedule.

SCARLET FEVER in the upper wards is taking off an average, two children a day.

THE volunteers have all provided boquets to be given to them to-morrow on their march.

GEN. MEADE and Gov. Geary will be grandly banqueted to-night at the Monongahela House.

MAJOR JAMIESON, of Saltsburg, one of the veterans of West Pennsylvania, was in the city yesterday.

THE small pox has not become epidemic in Allegheny. Newspapers should not publish such falsehoods.

THE Pittsburgh and Allegheny Postoffices will be open from 7 to 9 o'clock A. M. Call early and get your letters.

TO DAY will be observed as a holiday by all except newspaper men and their employees who work 365 days in the year.

ALDERMAN FLOYD yesterday sent Larry Sanders to jail for the trover and conversion of seven dollars. A. J. David made the complaint.

SIMMONS and Slocum's Minstrels will open their engagement in the New Opera House, on Monday next. Of course the house will be crowded.

ONE of the aids on a certain General's staff has hired five little girls to be stationed at different points along the route of procession to give him boquets.

TO-MORROW'S GAZETTE will contain a full report of to-day's procession, dedication of monument, &c. They can be had at our counting room ready for mailing.

A BARREL of flour worth seven dollars produced one hundred and seventy-seven 2oz loaves of bread, at ten cents each. Net profit on each barrel nineteen dollars and seventy cents.

THE Hamlet of yesterday was sent to jail yesterday by Alderman Nessenthacker to await trial on a charge of larceny. The committal does not state the name of the prosecutor.

THE man who left his bundle in a lager beer hall on Saturday night, to be called for on payment of three glasses of beer, will call to-day and take the same away, as it is not wanted.

MR. E. P. LONG has associated himself with the establishment of the sprightly *Business Guide*. We are glad to see him in the advertising field and, hope he may be very successful.

THE Associated Press of this city, held a meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of reception of the members of the Western Associated Press, who meet here in Convention in the City Hall to-day.

PARTIES living along the route of to-day's procession, are requested to not drive the dust into the windows. It is very dry, a long and weather warm, it is hoped that this request will be granted.

In the arrangement of to-day do not forget to secure your seats for Mr. J. L. Gossin's benefit at the Opera House